The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SECOND EDITION

THE SUNNY SOUTH.

The Beauties of the "Bull-Dozing" System of Making Democratic Votes.

The Widow Pinkston's Appalling Recital of Murder, Outrage and Fiendish Brutality.

That Even Shocked the Democrats and Elicited Expressions of Amazement and Horror.

The Inside History of How the Democrats of Louisiana Reduced Republican Majorities.

WHICH IS A REVELATION OF ATROCITIES RARELY PARALLELED IN HISTORY.

Canvassers in Florida Getting Down to Work.

And Now Ready to Wrestle with Contested Returns from Nearly Every County.

BUT THE RETURNS SHOW A HAYES VICTORY AS THEY NOW STAND.

And His Majority will be Largely Increased when the Fraudulent Votes are Rejected.

All Calm and Peaceful at Wade Hampton's Home.

As the People there See it to be Healthier to Obey the Law and Preserve Order.

The Latest News from all the Political Centres.

LOUISIANA.

The Pinkston Outrage.

NEW ORLEANS, November 29.—The following proceedings took place before the Returning Board yesterday afternoon:

Eliza Pinkston, colored, one of the witnesses, was brought in on a chair by a couple of colored men, attended by a colored woman. Witness was sworn, and the following interrogations were propounded to her by

Gen. Anderson—Do you live in ward 1, known as the Island, in the parish of Ouachita? Answer—I don't know nothing about wards. I live in Ouachita parish, at Hugh Young's place.

Q.—Do you know what has become of your husband, Henry Pinkston? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Was he killed in the day or night time? A.—He was killed in the night, in the morning before day.

Q.—Was he in the house, and in bed, when his murderers attacked him?

A.—Yes, sir.

The Attack.

Q.—Give the names of those who attacked him, and the manner in which he was treated and killed.

A.—Dr. Young was the first one that attacked at my door.

Mr. Murry—Please propound the question so she may understand it.

Gen. Anderson—You say that Dr. Young was there?

The Witness—He was the first one. They all rode by, thirty or forty, and they said: "Is Henry in? A friend of Henry's is come to guide him to Monroe." I said "But, Doctor, you're not Henry's friend." I peeped through the crack, and one of them burst the door open. Capt. Craig cried out, "Gag him. He votes the Radical ticket. He may vote it in b——l. He has voted this far, and he may vote it no farther." They came in the house. They gagged him, that is when they cut him on the leg. I said: "Oh, Lord, don't kill my husband. That is all I have got." One man struck me in the face and on the head with his pistol. They said: "Leave the damned son of a b——h." I said: "That is my husband." I grabbed Dr. Young, and he struck me with his pistol and knocked me down on the hearth.

President Wells—How many others besides Dr. Young? The witness—There were several strangers in that parish. I knowed no more than what each other called names—Frank Dennison, I know him, because he had his nose off. He was the only one and Capt. Leboult that I knowed personally.

Question—Why did those parties attack him and kill him? A.—They tied his legs together and dragged him out of the door and shot him several times. They had a pocket handkerchief over his mouth.

Shot Seven Times.

President Wells—How many times did they shot him? The witness—Every time he was shot he drew his breath. They shot him seven times.

Question—State what those parties told your husband about fooling them as to joining in their Democratic club? A.—He told them that he had fooled them this far, and he would fool them no further. One man said "Hurrah for Brewster," and he said "I reckon by daylight Brewster would be damn sorry that he got in this parish."

Killed Because He Was a Republican.

Q.—Was not Henry Pinkston an active Republican, and was he not killed on that account? A.—He was killed because he was a Republican. They finally got him. Leboult said "Give him b—ll, the d—d son of a b—h. He will vote no more Radical tickets. He will vote it in h—l."

Q.—State how you were treated, and who ill-treated you? A.—I will tell you. The doctor, the same man that shot Henry, shot me once. * * * They held my legs up and jumped on me.

President Wells—Did you see them that shot you? Witness—Yes, sir. They shot me twice when they came in the house. They told me to put my baby down. I told them "No, sir."

Q.—What became of your child? If it was killed, who did it? A.—They came in the house, and said: "Put your baby down." I said: "Oh, no, sir. What do you want to kill me for? I am nothing but a woman. If you kill me, kill the whole of us." They

Cut My Baby's Throat from Ear to Ear.

I raised my hands. I let my baby fall. Two of them had dealings with me? I ran under the bed, when they shot me in the leg. When I ran under the bed they caught me by the leg and pulled me out and broke the bed. They cut me with the axe. One man said: "If you are going to kill the woman, don't be bothering with her," and they wanted to kill me, and cut me with a knife. I struck him, and it flew up, and they never saw it again. They got another knife, and they cut and stabbed me, and they cut me on the legs with the axe and on the side.

At this point the woman unfastened her dress and exposed her breast, which was all cut up, and

A Most Horrible Sight to Look At.

The effect of the examination caused her to faint, and the examination was therefore delayed for a few moments until she had recovered.

Question—In your last answer you stated that your child was killed. What became of your child's body? A.—They threw it in the lake, and we didn't find it again under eleven days.

Q.—Do you know of anyone else being killed, or whipped on account of their politics? A.—I don't know nothing about it. I walked down to the river, and I saw Marion Rhodes in there, with his guns out.

Q.—Do you know of any who were driven from their homes on account of their politics? A.—I don't know, sir, what you call politics. I don't know who they drove away but me. All I know is all about myself.

Q.—Did not many colored voters have to leave their homes at night through fear of these armed men riding over the parish at night?

A.—Yes, sir. I went to a heap of people's houses, and they were

Lying Out in the Woods

to keep from the bull-dozer. Two stayed up to the gin house. Both were women.

President Wells—You said that your husband had been thrown down. What was the action of the parties that threw your husband down? What portion of his body did they cut? Did they cut any portion of his body?

A.—Oh, yes. They

Put a Knife Through and Through Him.

You could hear the knife grinding like you cut new leather. Captain Lebault told somebody to jerk his arms out.

President Wells—What part of his body was cut?

A.—He was cut down below, and he was cut in the ear.

Q.—You stated in your answer that they had treated you improperly in regard to your person? Was that before or after you were shot?

A.—That was before I was shot. It was done outside in the moonshine. They took an axe to cut me, but the axe flew off the handle.

President Wells—They first chopped you with an axe? A.—Yes, sir, and struck me on the head with a pistol. They killed my child when they were abusing me. After they had killed my child I went to fight them with all my might. Then Logan stamped me here (pointing to her breast), and somebody knocked out all my jaw teeth, and I did not have a hollow tooth in my head.

Mr. Gauthreaux—Would we be allowed to put a question to the witness?

President Wells—You ought to file your cross interrogatories.

Mr. Gauthreaux—What we want is the fullest investigation of the case, and there seems to me there could be no objection on the part of the board to any and all questions that can throw light on this investigation. I would like to ask this question of the witness, if she did not on the morning of the occurrence state to John Swanson and Tidwell that a colored man killed her husband?

Colored Men Not the Murderers.

The witness, emphatically—Oh, no, they were not. There were two colored men there, but Tidwell told me not to tell who they were. Oh, no; oh, no, no, no. We ain't going to have that way. Oh, no, sir They were white men. They all came back and tried to kill me, but they can not have every thing that way.

Mr. Murry—We have no objection to the fullest investigation.

Judge Spofford—We are taken by surprise by the course taken by the board, the ruling of the board, and we are not prepared to go on.

Governor Palmer—I may here take occasion to say that this case involves

More than a Presidential Election.

It involves the dignity and honor of human nature. I think that you will hardly satisfy the country unless you give such directions as will lead to the complete development of all the facts in this case. Certainly the people have no right to claim any part of a Government like that which is attempted to be shown here. I think you owe it to the country to allow all the facts to be developed.

Senator Sherman—I concur with Governor Palmer. I would like to have Governor Palmer and Judge Spofford cross-examine the witness, so we might have the facts.

General Smith—The mere cross-examination of this case would not develop anything. It is to investigate facts from all the witnesses within a reasonable number, who may know the character of this transaction with this woman, as detailed. I concur with Governor Palmer in what he said—it does not concern parties, but concerns humanity.

Mr. Parker—You could not be permitted to say that to give any further privilege than simply to say to the leading counsel that to cross-examine this witness would be to give more privileges than is usual in courts of justice. It would be a very great gratification to me if the examination could be carried on without the annoyance of interrogatories, but by such gentlemen as are now before me, Mr. Smith or Mr Palmer on their side, with any gentlemen who may be nominated by the board on the other.

Gen. Smith—If the board will pardon me, I desire to say that we do not desire to interfere in the examination of witness. It would be proper that either side should do that. There are men entirely competent on both sides to investigate thoroughly the facts of the case, and a mere cross-examination of this woman would amount to nothing. The suggestion made by Governor Palmer, that every fact connected with the circumstances which the woman details can or cannot be sustained. I can only state that I am informed by gentlemen who live in the neighborhood, whose characters so far as I know are good, claim that the matters here set forth are not true, and they desire, and the country I know desires, after reading statements of this kind, that the entire facts shall be set out in reference to the character of this transaction. A mere cross-examination of the witness, the gentleman as a lawyer knows, would amount to nothing, and moreover, I would say that this proceeding is not conducted precisely as a case in court. Then certainly it cannot rest upon a cross-examination alone. It would be proper to submit it to a court or jury, whose province it was to determine the real facts in the matter.

Mr. Parker—There is no disagreement between us. Let the cross-examination proceed, and at the proper time bring it in the courts.

Judge Spofford—We have just arriving on the train a large number of witnesses. Owing to the change in the rules we will have to serve our interrogatories twenty-four hours on the opposite counsel. I ask as a matter of simple justice that this case be postponed till we can conform to the rule. We are taken by surprise.

Judge Ray—I desire to call attention that we are compelled to make our return next Tuesday, or by Monday, as on Wednesday the electoral vote must be given. If we depart from our rules so far as the investigation is concerned we will not be able to arrive at the result in time. There are some four or five parishes still where an investigation will have to be made now. I hope there will be no departure from the rule. The courts of justice are open, and the matter could be prosecuted there, and the whole facts could be brought out.

Mr. McGloin—I would like, as a white citizen of Louisiana, to say a word. I have in my hands the affidavits which will clearly disprove that this outrage was committed by white persons. We have a number of distinguished gentlemen here from all parts of the Union. This thing is an imputation upon the reputation of every citizen of Louisiana. Now, we will have a witness here to-morrow. But I say, though the heavens fall, let us clean this stain off our escutcheon, and show that the people of Louisiana are not such fiends as they try to show that they are. They will take the testimony in any way that you desire.

Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania—I desire to state that it is now proposed to cross examine, if they will. I have never known counsel to refuse to cross examine a witness for the State until after the Commonwealth's case should be closed, and our desire is that you cross examine the witness.

Gen. Smith—What the gentlemen say is that their friends from Ouachita who know all about the transaction are not here, but will be in a very short time. Upon their information they can intelligently cross examine the witness. Without them they cannot.

Mr. Parker—Do they pretend ignorance of the details?

Mr. Murry—All the interrogatories were known to the counsel on the other side since the 25th inst. They both had ample time to inform themselves. They have had opportunities to propound interrogatories. It is a fact that it is public notoriety, and I venture to say that the witnesses will never come here unless they come in the custody of the United States Marshal.

Gov. Palmer—I don't want to be understood as interfering with the mere political contests before the Board. This is a matter to have scrupulously avoided. I see before me

A Woman who has been Foully Dealt With.

Certainly it is horrible. Whether it affects Tilden or Hayes, it is a matter of no consequence. The Board ought to aid us in arriving at the truth, if possible. Name one member of your board who can go to another room, and allow the examination to go on, without referring to the vote, and you will do an act of justice to the country and the people of this State.

President Wells—We are here to decide a political question, and the reputation of any one does not depend upon our decisions. The courts are open for those investigations, and there is an opportunity to have the whole matter sifted, and the Board must go on. If the gentlemen don't desire to cross-examine the witness under the arrangement agreed upon by the counsel upon the opposite side, propound other interrogatories.

The discussion was continued for a considerable length of time, at the conclusion of which the board called Benj. J. James, who was examined, and testified as to his treatment received at the hands of the bull-dozers, and when he had finished his testimony the defense concluded that they would cross-examine the widow, Mrs. Pinkston, and they cross-examined her at some length, at the conclusion of which the board adjourned until ten o'clock to-day.

The Sensation Caused by the Pinkston Case.

Redfield, in his dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, thus describes how the story was received: To-day, while giving evidence, she fainted away. Being revived, she finished her testimony. She is very black, uneducated and of only ordinary intelligence. Her story as told to-day before the Board was straightforward and without self-contradiction. Her appearance and story are very affecting, and made a great sensation. The Democrats were bewildered and horrified. Governor Palmer said it was the most horrible revelation he had ever known, and that the whole truth must come out, and the matter sifted, regardless of the consequence. He said he had come here as a mere spectator, with no expectation that the testimony would bring out such horrible revelations. The question was above politics; it was above the Presidency. The people owed it to themselves and to humanity to sift this thing to the bottom. He had seen thousands of men lying dead upon the field of battle, but the simple story of this black woman and her gaping wounds affected him more than the sight of any battlefield, or anything he had experienced in his life. It was not the Presidency that was at stake; it was civilization. The most rigid investigation must be made in the name of humanity. It could not rest here; it must be sustained, or disproved. Governor Palmer was greatly affected, and spoke with warmth. It is stated that George W. Julian was sickened at the sight, and could not look upon the gaping wounds of the woman. All were greatly shocked, and the scene was so tragic that Mr. Sherman, Mr. Stoughton and General Harry White paced the floor, and gave vent to their feelings in quiet ejaculations. Lyman Trumbull was not present. The Democratic managers, when they recovered from their bewilderment, cross-examined the witness, but without materially weakening her story.

(From the New York Times.)

During Mrs. Pinkston's recital of her wrongs—her husband emasculated and then killed before her eyes, of her babe whose throat was cut in her arms, of her own gashed breast and limbs, and finally the outrage of her person by white human fiends—ex-Governor John M. Palmer, of Illinois, leaped from his chair and said in wrath, "If this story be false, those that prepared it for this poor woman should be hanged; but if, as I firmly believe, it is true, the wretches who can perpetrate such atrocities should be executed without mercy. I will spend ten thousand dollars to ferret out this case. It looks true. This poor woman has certainly been cruelly wronged. The question is broader now than President making,—it is one of humanity. If she has told the truth, Sheridan should come back at once and hold with an iron grip an iron a people who can see such infamy without remonstrance even in their public prints." Gov. Palmer was greatly excited while making these remarks, and astounded the Louisiana Democrats, who tried in vain to pacify him. Gen. George B. Smith, of Wisconsin, also exhibited much excitement, and turning upon local Democrats, said: "You have deceived us." Subsequently Lyman Trumbull, who was absent from the room during the woman's recital, flatly concurred with Gen. Palmer. The demoralization of the Democrats here is complete, not only because of the facts disclosed, but because of the names of leading Democrats who are exposed in detail as the murderers and ravishers. Other witnesses, men and women, who have cruelly suffered, are yet to take the stand. To-night the Chief of Police has been compelled to station a force around the domicile within which Mrs. Pinkston lies prostrate on a bed. A turbulent Democratic crowd is assembled, and threats and loud with menace. At last it is evident that even Northern Democrats cannot return home and meet down Southern Democratic outrages as myths.

Yesterday's Proceedings of the Returning Board.

NEW ORLEANS, November 29.—After considerable discussion as to returns not received, Governor Wells stated that the testimony in contested cases must be closed by Friday afternoon at four o'clock. Gov. Wells said the board would then go into executive session. He said the Democrats could present two witnesses in the case of Ouachita, and only one could be in the room at a time.

Col. Zacharie said the other side was allowed three witnesses, and he thought he should have the same privileges. Otherwise of the Democratic counsel pressed the same point, but Gov. Wells allowed only two witnesses.

The Other Side of the Pinkston Affair.

Upon going into executive session General Anderson read a report from Sergeant Chadwell, of the Metropolitan police, to the effect that at 8:15 P. M. on Tuesday Messrs. Hugh Jennings, Sam. Young and Joseph Swain, had gone to the residence of Eliza Pinkston, and propounded questions to her in regard to the killing of her husband, whether he had been killed by whites or negroes, &c. The report went on to say that one of the men put his hand on his pistol, and that Eliza Pinkston had fled from them.

Mr. Gauthreaux, Col. Zacharie and others of the Democratic counsel called upon the Board to allow them to produce witnesses to prove that the charge was false.

Gen. Anderson said it would not go into the record.

Mr. Gauthreaux said it had been sent to the board and read to produce an effect on the visitors, and he thought the accused should be heard.

By request of Governor Wickliffe, Mr. Stubbs, a lawyer of Ouachita, was heard. He said that two of the persons named in the communication, Mr. Swan and Mr. Young, were in the same room with him, No. 130 Canal street, with about twenty other persons, the whole evening, and up to one o'clock at night.

Mr. McGloin said there were twenty other persons who could swear to the same thing.

Chas. Tidwell and J. T. Swan were called on the stand to testify on behalf of the Democrats, and questioned according to the interrogatories propounded, the Republican counsel being allowed to examine the witnesses orally. They have rebutting testimony to that given by the young Eliza Pinkston on Tuesday in the Ouachita case.

Canvassing Protested Parishes.

The returns from Lafayette, Grant and Tangipahoa were brought in during the day. Two polls in Lafayette parish, giving 350 Democratic majority, was not found on the consolidated returns, but the vote was obtained from the accompanying tally sheets. There was a protest with returns dated on the 28th. The vote of one poll in Tangipahoa parish was missing, and the tally sheets also were absent. The returns of Grant parish were received from the United States Supervisor. The State Supervisor, after appointing Commissioners of Election, left the parish before the election, notwithstanding protests of both Republicans and Democrats. The election was held, however, under the auspices of Democratic and Republican United States Supervisors, with the following result: Hayes, 395; Tilden, 518.

The returns from Vernon, Franklin, and Livingston parishes were opened, and laid over. The statements from all parishes are now in, and the Democratic Committee has obtained the official figures of every parish. They vary only a few, being due to the throwing out of polls from the figures heretofore telegraphed. On Thursday the board disposes of the east Baton Rouge case.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

CHARLESTON, November 29.—The situation to-day is unchanged, with the exception that the Republican House has been in session all morning, but unable to transact business on account of absentees, which leave it without a quorum. The Senate is discussing a concurrent resolution passed by the House yesterday to go into a canvass of returns for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

The Democratic House went into secret session in Carolina Hall, after receiving a report of a committee appointed yesterday to obtain the returns from the Secretary of State for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The committee reported that the Secretary had surrendered the returns to Mackey, the Speaker of the Republican House.

The military still garrison the State House. The Supreme Court met and adjourned without transacting any business, the lawyers engaged in making a return to the *habeas corpus* case of the Board of Canvassers in Judge Bond's United States Circuit Court.

Later.—The only matter of importance that has transpired since noon is that the missing member of the Republican Legislature has been discovered and brought in, which gave that body their quorum of fifty-nine.

The Republican House seated five colored contestants to the seats for Barnwell county, for which certificates had previously been given to the Democrats by the Board of State Canvassers and the Secretary of State. This was done by a vote of 45 to 14, protests being entered by two members, as the Democrats were not aware of the contests, and the seats were accorded on testimony which was exparte.

In the Senate the concurrent resolution passed yesterday by the House providing for a canvass of the returns for Governor and Lieutenant Governor to-day at 3 P. M. was amended, naming 12 M. Friday, to which time the Senate adjourned.

Democratic Protest.

The following protest, signed by all the Democratic Senators, was entered upon the records of the Senate:

In accordance with notice given yesterday, we, the undersigned Senators of the State of South Carolina, beg leave to place upon record this our solemn protest against proceedings by this body which in any degree recognize or propose to recognize the legality of the body calling itself the House of Representatives of South Carolina, over which E. W. M. Mackey claims to preside as Speaker, which met on the 28th inst., and claimed to organize in the Hall of Representatives. The Constitution of South Carolina makes each House the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members. The Supreme Court of the State has by formal judgment decided that the members from the counties of Edgefield and Laurens who received the highest number of votes were entitled to seats. These members have been refused admission to the hall and all participation in the organization by armed soldiers of the United States, who barred with bayonets the door of the Hall of Representatives, and acted as judges of the election returns and qualifications of its members. We have seen armed forces of the United States overriding the plain declaration of the Constitution of the State. We have witnessed the solemn mockery of a corporal's guard reviewing and reversing the judgment of the highest court. We have seen the spectacle, humiliating in the last degree to every right minded American, of the halls of legislation occupied at the hour of midnight, and holding them against the ingress of the law-making powers, and this at the bayonet of profounders peace, when not a single act of violence furnish the slightest pretext for usurpation. We have seen a still more humiliating spectacle of United States troops placed under the immediate control and receiving orders from a citizen without authority and a partisan of party power. We have seen this citizen assuming absolute control of the Capitol of the Commonwealth, and admitting through lines of armed sentinels of his own partisans, upon his own edict or written pass from one Jones, another citizen who was selected by these partisans to organize the House of Representatives. We have seen this body of partisans thus admitted claiming to organize without a quorum, in violation of law, in defiance of the Supreme Court, and under the protection of United States troops. We enter this our solemn protest against any recognition of said body pretending to be the House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, and for the following reasons: Said body, having organized without a constitutional quorum, there being but fifty members present, as shown by the official journal, whereas a majority of representatives is requisite to a quorum, to wit: sixty-three members, as set forth in the journals of the House during the past eight years, and as confirmed by immemorial practice in legislative bodies in every American State, and we do further allege on our own responsibility as Senators that said body still is without a constitutional quorum, and therefore wanting in the organic characteristics of the House of Representatives of South Carolina, and ought not to be recognized as such.

FLORIDA.

The Official Vote for Electors

NEW YORK, November 29.—The *Times* has the following special:

ROOMS OF STATE CANVASSING BOARD, TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 28, 1876.

I hereby certify that the returns from all counties of the State except Dade county were this day opened by the Board of State Canvassers, and the vote for electors, officially announced from the face of the returns in detail, aggregate as follows: Humphries received 24,328, Pearce received 24,314, Long received 24,328, Holden received 24,328, Younge received 24,284, Call received 24,285, Hilton received 24,283, and Bullock received 24,282. The first four names are Republicans and the last four Democratic candidat s.

(Signed) W. LEE APTHORP, Clerk of Board.

Proceedings of the Board of Canvassers.

TALLAHASSEE, November 29.—The Board of Canvassers met at 10 o'clock, when Alachua county was called. The Democrats introduced objections to Archer precinct in Alachua, reciting that the return from that precinct had been raised 319 votes over the true poll cast. They supported their claim by affidavits, one from Mr. Fleming, who swore he had stood at the door and took the name of every voter as it was called, and that only 319 votes were cast, whereas the return sent up claimed that 538 were cast; another, that of Mr. Tucker, who swore that he was requested by the Inspectors to assist in summing up the vote, and that only 319 were cast, and that the return purporting to show 538 votes was fraudulent. Affidavits were also presented from members of the County Board. One swears that he was cognizant of this fraud, and would not sign the returns. One swears that he knew fraud had been committed, but felt bound to sign the return, that it might go to the State Board for final action. There is also the affidavit of a Circuit Judge, who swears he saw the Archer ballot box opened by the proper officials and counted, and that only 319 votes were found therein. There were a number of other affidavits sustaining the above, to prove new but minor points to fraud. The two inspectors who made affidavits and the two members of the Canvassing Board are Republicans, and are a majority of each body.

In the afternoon the Republicans introduced counter affidavits from Moore and Dukes, the two Inspectors, and Belton and Webster, the two members of the Canvassing Board referred to, all of whom swear that their former affidavits were made under duress, fear or misapprehension, and were false. The Democrats introduced a third affidavit from Belton, who swore that if he gave any second affidavit he was not responsible, or in his true mind when he did so. There were also affidavits from citizens of Gainesville, who swear Belton was drunk during the whole day in which the second affidavit was delivered, and was in the hands of the Republicans in a state of intoxication. Belton reaffirms in a third affidavit the statement made in the first one. The Democrats can not understand the counter affidavits of Moore, Dukes and Webster, and will bring them before the Board in person to-morrow or next day.

In Clay county the Democrats called attention to the admission of twenty-three Democratic votes through a technical objection, which they removed by papers filed before the Board. There will hardly be any contest over these votes. In Baker county the Democrats produced an affidavit from the Clerk of the Court, certifying that the return which gives the Democrats a 95 majority was true, and the only return from the county of Baker; that it was the only one that he had been called on to certify to, or that was filed in his office; that he had no knowledge of any other canvass having been made than the one by which the true return was made up, and that he had never been notified that such a canvass was going to be had, or invited to participate in it, as the law required he should be; that no return has been handed to him with the request that he forward it to the Secretary of State, as the law requires he shall do. They presented further certified copies of each of the precinct returns in Baker county, regularly signed by the precinct Inspectors, which footed up precisely the result that was recited in the true returns.

The Board then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Observing Thanksgiving.

Public business was generally closed in the executive departments at noon yesterday, when the employes began their Thanksgiving holiday.

Annual Reports.

Nearly all the annual reports of the heads of all the departments are completed, and the substance of all of them has been handed to the President for reference during the preparation of his message. Secretary Morrill has completed the Treasury report, and is now engaged in reading over and making whatever revision may be necessary. The Attorney General is preparing his report, which will probably be ready to lay before Congress when the President's message is sent in.

The Public Debt.

The debt statement to be issued on the 1st of December will show a decrease of the public debt, but it will not be so heavy a reduction as has been the case in the last few months.

Another Suit Against Tweed.

NEW YORK, November 29.—A suit is to be begun against Wm. M. Tweed to compel him to transfer to the city certain property held by him in Putnam county. When Tweed was head of the Public Works, and there being a scarcity of Croton water, he advised the Board of Aldermen to purchase certain lands in Putnam county, which would give the right to certain water privileges arising out of Lakes Carmel, Gilead and Mahopa. There being little in the city treasury at the time, Tweed offered to put up the money for the property on condition that he would be repaid by the city, with interest thereon. He now refuses to make the transfer, and may refuse to allow the water to be drawn off from these lakes.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Ministerial Crisis in Constantinople.

The Russian Mediterranean Squadron Sent to America for Protection.

FIGHTING IN REBELLIOUS CUBA.

A Victory Claimed by Both Sides.

THE WAR CLOUD.

Russia's Demand for Guarantees of Reform.

PARIS, November 29.—A St. Petersburg dispatch states that Russia has never proposed the occupation of Bulgaria as the sole possible guarantee, but only as one of the best guarantees for the execution of reform. If any other really effective guarantee is proposed, she will gladly accept it. The Russian papers record a general impression of diminishing tension. The departure of the Grand Duke Nicholas for the headquarters of the army of Southern Russia has again been postponed till Friday next.

Russia's Force.

LONDON, November 29.—A Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, in a dispatch to that paper, after an elaborate estimate of the force which Russia is capable of bringing into the field, concludes as follows: Russia may defeat Turkey, but has no chance of crushing her by overwhelming strength. After allowing for the force which will be necessary to defend the Black sea coast, and for the fact that the Turks have a sufficient force to hold Servia and Roumania in check, that any assistance Greece might offer could be neutralized by the Turkish fleet, it appears the brunt of a war in Europe must be borne by 50,000 Russians, to confront whom the Turks have at least an equal force, protected by the river Danube, the Balkan Mountains and fortresses.

Turkey has appointed General Osman, a German, commander of the Fortress of Ekars. Proclamations to the Mussulman population of Russia are drawn up, and Softas have been appointed to disseminate them in case of need.

Ministerial Crisis at Constantinople.

A dispatch from Constantinople says a Ministerial crisis has arisen in consequence of the Grand Vizier having refused assent to the constitution proposed by Midhat Pasha, and has appealed to the Sultan to support his refusal.

CUBA.

The Campaign Opened.

HAVANA, VIA KEY WEST, November 29.—On November 18th the present campaign was opened by a severe fight on the plains of Manoas, about midway between Remidios and St. Espirita. According to Spanish accounts, their force consisted of four hundred infantry. They were attacked by insurgents numbering three hundred infantry and four hundred cavalry, who had taken up their position on the plains. When the fight commenced the Spaniards were encamped at a place hidden from view of the plains by a range of hills. The insurgents, by sending out some guerillas, enticed a portion of the Spanish forces into the plains, where a number fell on them, and whilst these Spaniards were fighting for their lives, the rest of the insurgents attacked the other Spanish troops behind the hills. The result of this affair is that both parties claim the victory. The insurgents, as usual, carried off the greater portion of their wounded and dead. The Spanish lost thirty-three killed and fifty-four wounded," among the latter six officers. The insurgents left twenty-four dead on the field.

The foregoing is from Spanish official reports. Private accounts say the Spaniards lost one hundred and seventy five killed and wounded, in order to resist the attack of the insurgent cavalry the Spanish formed squares, which were twice broken.

RUSSIA.

The Mediterranean Squadron Sent to America for Protection.

LONDON, November 29.—An authenticated rumor recently appeared in some of the Continental papers that the Russian Mediterranean squadron had been ordered to America. A St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter to that journal under date of November 22, says: On Monday, November 20, Mr. Beker, American Minister to Russia, was suddenly informed that the Czar desired to see him at Tzorskoselo. As it is unusual for diplomatists below the rank of Ambassador to be admitted to such audiences, every imaginable rumor was circulated as to what passed between the Czar and the American Minister. Although the truth has not officially transpired, I believe the Czar's object was simply to beg Boker to communicate to President Grant the fact of the departure of the Russian Mediterranean squadron for America. There is no doubt that the squadron has sailed, and although the position of a commander of a naval force ordered to seek refuge in foreign parts on the eve of war cannot be enviable, it is difficult to see what else Russia could do, as even the Turkish navy alone would be sufficient to pispose of any ships which Russia could bring into action.

FRANCE.

Another Clerical Defeat.

PARIS, November 29.—Dufaure, President of the council and Minister of Justice and Worship, experienced another defeat in the Chamber of Deputies last night on the budget for Public Worship, a grant for the Carmelite school, which he supported, being defeated by a vote of 339 to 155. The vote on the grant for clerical scholarships, on which, according to some accounts, Dufaure possibly stakes his portpolio, was not reached.

The Cabinet Troubles.

PARIS, November 29.—A majority of the Deputies favor the maintenance of the present Cabinet without Dufaure, and if possible with him. If it is necessary, Dufaure is willing to retire, but according to the latest news the Cabinet has resolved to have the estimates discussed and voted by both houses before resigning.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Explosion of Coal Gas in a Steamer.

LIVERPOOL, November 29.—While the Allan Line steamer Prussian, which was appointed to sail from this port for Portland to-morrow, was taking in coal to-day, an explosion of coal gas occurred, by which seven laborers were terribly mutilated, some, it is feared, fatally. The steamer's lower deck was blown up, and she was otherwise injured.

SITTING BULL.

The Invincible Chief Said to Have Made Peace With the Whites.

CHICAGO, November 29.—A dispatch from Gen. Crook, received at military headquarters here this morning, says concerning the Indian fight: An Indian who came here this morning says that while in Crazy Horse's camp runners came in from Sitting Bull's village, with the information that he made peace with the whites, to the effect that they were to be allowed to hunt Buffalo next spring, when they were to have an agency on the Bellefourche in the Black Hills, and that a part of Sitting Bull's village was talking of moving up to join Crazy Horse, who was camped on the Rose Bud, near the point where Gen. Crook and I met last summer. So much of the foregoing as relates to Sitting Bull is discredited at military headquarters.

The Suit Against Gov. Tilden.

NEW YORK, November 29.—A motion was made in the Superior Court chambers to-day to set aside an order extending the time to answer in the suit of Samuel Boody vs. Samuel J. Tilden. The counsel for Mr. Tilden argued that owing to the excitement and labor attending the Presidential contest he had been unable to examine the papers, so that an answer might be prepared, but in reply it was said that one extension had already been granted, and that therefore this one should be denied. The Court took the papers.

Horrible Butchery of Four Hunters.

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 29.—The *Evening News* published this afternoon the particulars of a horrible butchery of four hunters in Metcalf county, Ky., but up to eleven o'clock the story has not been confirmed by specials to the morning papers. If the news is true the crime is one of the most fiendish ever perpetrated, all four having been horribly mutilated while asleep, and then robbed of guns and money.

Decision in the Metcalfe-Frost Case.

ST. LOUIS, November 29.—In the Metcalfe-Frost case Judge Lindley this morning ordered a peremptory mandamus to issue, compelling the County Clerk to change the returns from precinct number 57 from 292 for Frost to 272, as originally written, and to certify the returns of the Third Congressional District to the Secretary of State, in conformity with this order. This will give Metcalfe, Republican, a majority.

GEN. MACKENZIE'S FIGHT.

Additional Particulars of the Battle—Three Soldiers Killed and Nineteen Wounded—About Twenty Indians Placed Hors du Combat.

NEW YORK, November 29.—A dispatch, dated in the field, November 25, via Fort Fetterman, November 27, gives the following additional particulars of Gen. Mackenzie's fight on the 25th: The hostiles had been having a war dance all night, and were not taken by surprise by the attack, which was made at sunrise. The village is located in a canyon, running nearly north and south. It contained about two hundred lodges, with perhaps five hundred warriors. Gen. Mackenzie's fighting force numbered nearly one thousand men. Most of the enlisted Indians behaved well at the start, but after the first heat of the charge very many of them relapsed into apparent indifference to everything except plundering the abandoned "tepees" of the Cheyennes and trying to run off horses. About twenty Indians that can be counted were killed, and doubtless many more have fallen behind rocks. About five or six of our horses have been killed. The following is a partial list of the casualties:

Killed—Lieut. John A. McKinney, Fourth Cavalry; corporal Ryan, Company D; private Keller, Company E.

Wounded—Sergeant Thos. H. Forsyth, corporal W. J. Lynn, corporal W. H. Pool, corporals Samuel Cunningham and Jacob Schlaier, private E. L. Buck, private G. H. Stickney, private J. E. Talmadge, private August Streilhl, private Isaac Maguire, private Charles Folsom, private Jos. McMahon, private Edward Fitzgerald, private Wm. Harrison, private Alexander McFarland, private Geo. Kinney, private Henry Holden, private Wm. B. Smith, and private Daniel Stevens.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

CINCINNATI, November 29, 1876.

The river is 15 feet and falling. Arrived—Gaff, Memphis. Departed—Cons. Millar, Memphis. Cloudy and cool.

BROWNSVILLE, November 29, 1876.

River 5 feet 6 inches and falling. Weather cloudy, thermometer 30 at 7 P. M.

OLIVE, November 29, 1876.

River 2 feet 2 inches, and falling. Weather clear and cold.

ST. LOUIS, November 29, 1876.

Arrived—Leopard and barges, New Orleans; War Eagle, Keokuk; Nelson, Ohio river; Clinton, Keokuk; Colorado, Vicksburg. Departed—Mollie Lee, Memphis; Sue, New Orleans; Silver Spray, Memphis. The river has fallen three inches; snowed all day, but temperature being moderate, it melted nearly as fast as it fell.

MEMPHIS, November 29, 1876.

The river fell one inch; stands 4 feet 5 inches. Weather cloudy; maximum thermometer 54. Arrived—Garland, Arkansas river; Keystone, Ohio river; Garret and barges, Cairo. Departed—Cotton Valley, Bismarck, Sherlock and Grand Republic, New Orleans; Baum, Cincinnati.

CAIRO, November 29, 1876.

Arrived—Belle Memphis, Memphis, Ohio, 9:; Grand Tower, St. Louis, 6. Departed—Shinkle, Memphis, 1 P. M.; Celina, Nashville, 9; Belle Memphis, St. Louis. River 5 feet and rising. Snowing since 5 o'clock; mercury 38.

NEW ORLEANS, November 29, 1876.

Arrived—Golden Rule, Ohio river; Caronda, Memphis. Departed—City of Alton, St. Louis; James Howard, Memphis. Cloudy.

REMEMBER THE POOR.

Tenth Anniversary of the Widow's Home—Report of the Secretary and Treasurer.

We make the following extracts from the report of Miss Pressly, Secretary of the Widow's Home:

Our Association, whose tenth anniversary we celebrate, is an auxiliary of the "Ladies Relief Association of Allegheny." These ladies in their visiting among the lowly, found that oftsntimes the month's rent was the heaviest bill that some had to bear; to encourage them it was suggested an appeal be made to our generous citizens or subscriptions that would enable the ladies to buy or build a suitable home in which there would be rooms to rent at low rates. A new orphan asylum having been built, the old one was offered to the ladies for a fair price and secured by them. At a meeting of the Relief Association was read and accepted, a constitution and by laws adopted. The original officers and Board of Managers were, President, Mrs. Wm. Robinson; Vice President, Mrs. F. R. Brunot: Secretary, Mrs. J. M. McClarren; Treasurer, Mrs. R. D. Thompson; Managers, Mrs. Dr. Trevor, Mrs. Moag, Mrs. Glyde, Mrs. Sands and Miss Smith. To this number Mrs. Wm. Robinson, Mrs. R. D. Thompson and Mrs. Glyde have been called from earth to the fullness of joy in heaven. Sometimes applications for room exceed our ability to supply. In order to conform to the city line on Taylor avenue we are obliged to pull down the wall of our building abutting on said avenue; to enable us to do this and make additional improvements, we earnestly crave the aid of our friends. The Board most heartily thank the Y. M. C. A. for their co-operation, and to Drs. Miller and Smith, and Mr. P. C. Knox, attorney, for valuable service the board are under

DAILY GAZETTE

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KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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TERMS FOR 1876.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 59.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101¼

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 108¾.

It will not do for zealous Democrats to make bets on the strength of special telegrams to the *Post*.

THE Democrats in New Jersey have established a precedent on the electoral vote by refusing to receive protests against one who was and is United States Commissioner. That will do to remember.

DR. LE MOYNE'S furnace proves to be an attractive spot for a class of curious and scientific people. On the fourth of December the incineration of Baron PALM'S body will be witnessed by as many as can get into the little room. The fact that a body can be cremated has already been determined, and is not new,—but the newness of the operation here attracts the curious, doubtless.

RUSSIA has at last taken action that renders it reasonably certain that she means war with Turkey. Her fleet has been ordered to American waters, and Mr. HOXER, our Minister to Russia, has been requested to notify the President of the fact. Of course, the Russian navy will be welcome to our waters. The purpose is to save it from attack by the superior forces of England and Turkey. Russian harbors are protected by torpedoes, and she has no need of her war vessels. Hence this move. The movement is shrewd, and indicates a struggle on the land.

JUST how much reliability can be attached to Democrats' reports telegraphed from the South, is shown by the facts in repard to the envelope story. It proves that Senator SHERMAN was not present, and did not utter what was attributed to him. Also, that the presence of the affidavit was fully accounted for. There were two sets,—one a copy of the other. One was sent in on the 18th, and the other, bearing the same date was held open for the affidavits, which could not be made till the Supervisor was free from danger, and so was done after he reached New Orleans. No one ever pretended that the figures were tampered with.

THE real facts in regard to "bull-dozing" in Louisiana begin to come to light, and the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, whose high character and undoubted veracity are strongly vouched for by the *Post* of this city, announces himself fully convinced. He is of the opinion that the outrages perpetrated are of the most horrible character, and entirely undeniable. He is a Democrat, but yields his party convictions before the convincing evidence he meets. He intimates, however, that the Democrats prowling around New Orleans, as a committee of honesty, propose a new tack. They will appear horrified at some of the special revelations, and then assume to yield all the votes distinctly proven to have been controlled by "bull-dozing." Of course, specific evidence in each of several thousand cases is not attainable, but enough evidence is at command to show that certain districts should be thrown out, and this will be done.

THE Democratic press claim that the Board of Canvassers in South Carolina were purely State officials, and therefore solely amenable to the State Supreme Court, and that United States Circuit Judge BOND went out of his way in releasing them. Judge BOND made this release on two grounds,—that they were exercising functions that made them United States officials, and that their commitment was illegal *per se*. The functions they were exercising were political, and not judicial, and, therefore not within the purview of Judge MOSES' Court. On the contrary, that the Court went out of its way to assail the election board, and to arrogate to itself its functions. The count being made, and the decisions reached were political, and not judicial, and, therefore, Judge MOSES had nothing whatever to do with them. This determines at once, the entire legality of the proceedings of the board, and the legality of the Legislature that met in the Capitol at Columbia. The Judges of the United States Supreme Court are understood to concur in the view taken by Judge BOND. Thus the legal claims are all on the side of Republicans, and will we do not doubt, be fully maintained. WADE HAMPTON'S lying protest will not be apt to materially help his case.

THANKSGIVING.

We have reached the day set apart for the formal, national recognition of the overruling Providence of GOD. As an established custom, we believe it exists in no other nation but ours. It originated here, among those sturdy Pilgrims who were described by BANCROFT as "formal and precise in their manners; singular in the forms of their legislation; rigid in the observance of their principles. Every topic of the day found place in their extemporaneous prayers, and in their long and frequent sermons." He further says of the genius of the sect, that "Puritanism was religion, struggling for the people." Governor BRADSTREET, in 1633, ordered the first Thanksgiving, making it a religious feast, thanking GOD "for the good world, and the good things in it," and having an abundance of those good things provided for the feasts that followed the Thanksgiving. What was thus at first a local event, was afterward adopted by several States; and when we were hard pressed in the war, LINCOLN, charged by some as irreligious and even infidel in view, made it National! His example has been steadily followed, by succeeding Presidents, until the custom has a firm hold. So much for history.

The doleful inquiry has been started of late, what have we this year to be thankful for? Political strife has rolled over the land, anger filled the hearts of our people, fraud and terrorism shown itself in our elections, and the Republic trembles to its very base. Times are oppressive and hard, values have shrunk, business confidence is lacking, and the outlook for prosperity is not assuring. Why be thankful? Let us go back to history again, good friend. The record shows that our Thanksgiving customs originated and developed amid the most gloomy circumstances, and when fasting would have been apparently more appropriate. Governor BRADSTREET sent his hunters into the woods for game before he could order the first Thanksgiving dinner, and the Puritans ate it amid harsher natural surroundings than they had been accustomed to in their native land. They had been here but three years, and were struggling with privation and suffering. The Home Government was still inclined to be oppressive. Yet amid all, they were thankful. The custom was nationalized amid the dark experiences of our civil war. Men's hearts were quailing with fear, and the Republic was thought to be doomed, when LINCOLN broadened a State custom into a national acceptance of the Sovereignty and overruling Providence of God in the affairs of nations. Darker periods than those referred to have never existed, yet the spirit of thanksgiving was earnest and sincere and the recognition of God clear and undoubted. Who shall say that the acts of faith, whereby our fathers rose above the gloom of their surroundings, and manifested their confidence in, and reliance upon GOD, even in times of danger, did not propitiate the Divine favor, and lead to the results which followed in both cases? Have not such instances,—or those embracing identically the same principles, occurred, as between GOD and nations, before?

The day is one of leisure, and we will preach our sermon here. We assume it to be one of the clearest facts, revealed in the history of GOD's dealings with men and nations, that he responds gratefully and kindly to a thankful, trustful confidence, manifested in periods of darkness and distress. ABRAHAM was thus tried, in the demand for the sacrifice of his son, and being found true, was rewarded. The Jews, tested by the same rule, stood or fell, as a nation. When the Assyrians surrounded Jerusalem, besieging the city, cutting off its supplies, and intending its overthrow, the peril was as imminent as when the Romans under TITUS besieged it. In one case, in the very presence of what seemed an appalling calamity, they repaired to the Temple, led by their King, and by their recognition and worship were saved,—the Assyrian army perishing in a night. In the other, they made no such recognition, and perished, Jerusalem being destroyed. When faithful to Him, he enabled GIDEON'S band to send a panic through an opposing army, and fought for the Israelites with "the sound of a going in the tops of the mulberry trees." When unfaithful to their GOD, they were led away captives, and wept by strange rivers.

National life differs from individual life, though an aggregation of individuals may comprise the nation. The doctrine of rewards and punishments, as applied to the individual, goes beyond the present existence, and is fully realized in another world. Man is immortal, and the inequalities of this life, as regards rewards and punishments, are supposed to be rectified through the judgment of the last day. But nations are not immortal, and have no existence as such, but that which they develop here. A race may linger, in a few representatives, long after its strength and power has passed away. But nations have no after existence, and hence are dealt with as they go. Their punishment for wrong-doing falls upon them in the form of some great national calamity; and their reward, in national prosperity. When DAVID numbered ISRAEL he was given the choice, as to which of three evils should be endured by the nation, to expiate his crime. Wars, defeats, epidemics, and great national calamities have followed errors or crimes of national policy. We cannot expect to escape a law which has uniformly operated, through the entire history of nations.

It may appear presumptuous for us to express a conviction as to the cause for the national perplexities that are upon us at the present, yet we have such a conviction, and it has governed our views, as expressed with reference to the Southern policy of the nation, through several years, now passed. We believe the Government and the nation has sinned before GOD in substituting sentimentalism, for justice, in the work of reconstruction. Its humanitarianism and sympathy beclouded its sense of justice, and its reward is now upon it. The course of the Jews, on entering Palestine, after their Egyptian captivity, illustrates our point. They were directed to carry out the strict orders of Jehovah, which involved the unflinching application of justice to the people who occupied the land. They were to be promptly driven out. The land was not theirs, and they had no title or right to it. There was to be no softness in treating with them, no affiliation, no hesitancy or trifling,—but the Jews were to proceed at once to drive them out of the land. As soon as enough territory had been acquired for their immediate wants the Jews yielded to desires for repose and to humanitarian claims. They would not oppress their neighbors. Out of this disobedience grew wars, sufferings, loss of life, and untold miseries. The American people have repeated this error. The curse of this country, from the day it began to be settled, was human slavery. The Virginia colonists originated slavery, at the outset of their career; and the Southern States have been dedicated to slavery. The crime of oppressing and enslaving GOD's poor rests especially on that section. This evil was tolerated, trifled with, grew, developed political power, and finally struck at the life of the nation. The war that followed was our punishment for tolerating it. Every drop of blood extorted by the lash was paid for by blood shed in war. Eventually liberty triumphed, and our punishment ended; but the nation was face to face with a new problem growing out of the old. Would it throw ample protection around those whom GOD had made free? Would it deal justly,—not mercifully, with those who had fought for the greatest crime of the age? Would it make it forever impossible that slavery should be restored, in spirit or fact. It failed right here. HORACE GREELEY, in our belief, did the country great harm in his cry for impartial amnesty, and universal enfranchisement. There should have been from fifty to two hundred executions of leading rebels, and those who held commissions in the rebel service should have been forever disfranchised. The negroes, released from slavery, should have been amply protected, and prepared fully to wisely employ their rights of citizenship. Treason should have been made forever odious, in place of being put on a level with petty theft. The moral sense of the nation was degraded by the leniency shown to rebels, while the claims of justice were partially ignored. An individual sinned against, may and should forgive; but with a nation justice and law are paramount. This nation has sinned in the matter of reconstruction.

What then? We answer: 1. We must get through our present difficulties as best we can. The nation will be compelled to suffer, probably for years to come, for its errors. This may not be avoided; but we should remember that the responsibility is ours. 2. We should not withhold a spirit of thankfulness because we have brought ills upon ourselves. *This nation is to-day suffering no Providential ills;* all its sorrows and troubles are self-inflicted. We have what are called "hard times,"—why? Not because crops have failed, or epidemics have raged. We have had no wide-spread epidemics, and our harvests have been uniformly bountiful. Our business depressions are the outgrowth of our war, in part, and are partly caused by the universal depression in trade. We are coming down to a solid basis. Our political troubles, are also responsible in some measure, for our business depression, but in any event, none of our perplexities are of the kind usually termed Providential. Hence, we have cause for self-reproach and humiliation. Our sins are directly responsible for what we suffer, as a nation; while, through all, Providence has smiled upon us, sending his rain to water the furrows, and his sunshine to speed the growth of the corn. Every reason for gratitude that we ever had, we have now. No sorrows rest upon us, for which we have a right to reproach GOD; and we are shielded from epidemic and drouth, and the many great evils that threaten other portions of the world. Therefore, the withholding of Thanksgiving to-day would be sinful in itself. It would have the effect of charging upon GOD evils we have brought upon ourselves; and of ungratefully refusing to recognize the benefits He has showered, with liberal hand upon us.

Humiliation, contrition and thankfulness are the proper emotions for this day. As a nation, we have undoubtedly committed wrong. We allowed our old caste prejudices to blind us in the days when we held the scales of justice in our hands. The weak and poor, just from slavery, were thrust back among their enemies, and left to the tender mercies of their tormentors. We gave a dangerous power to those who had brought upon us our greatest trouble: and the violence, savagery and bloodshed resulting from the attempt of that element to grasp power has unsettled business confidence and produced distress. We should repent of all this. On the other hand, GOD has "crowned the year with goodness, and his paths have dropped fatness." No Providential favor has been withheld. For all this we should be thankful. He merely suffers our sins to punish us, but does not superadd Providential inflictions; therefore we may be grateful, and "offer unto GOD thanksgiving, and pay vows unto the Most High."

DECIDED.

The returns from Florida are now officially received, and show a majority, as certified by the clerks of the board, of about forty-two for each of the HAYES electors. This settles, without doubt, the electoral vote of Florida. Thus we have South Carolina and Florida officially reported, and the returns on their face, without suspicion of fraud, or anything of that character, and these, on their face, give Governor HAYES a small, but undoubted majority. Thus all the bluster and blow of the Democratic press comes to nothing, and TILDEN is clearly and certainly defeated. Louisiana remains; but no one need hesitate for a single minute as to the result of the count in that State. The news received from New Orleans is so generally Democratic that it could not be depended on. Just now the facts are beginning to leak out, and the evidence shows such a display of violence and murder in that State, as will compel the Democratic party, brazen as it is, to submit to the throwing out of the "bull dozed" parishes, which will certainly give the State to HAYES. He honestly has Louisiana by over ten thousand majority, but will not be accounted so many, as the terrorized parishes cannot be accurately accounted for. At all events, the State is ours; and this settles the question. The exact States, and the exact vote given by the GAZETTE the morning after election, are thus fully and completely justified.

Turkey's Chances Against Russia.

The correspondent of the London *Times* in Paris, writing on the 15th of November, says:

"Russia is arming; in two or three months she will be ready to take the field. If Turkey finds herself alone in the presence of this aggression, for 'till further orders we must reason on this belief, what will she do? It is a general opinion in Europe, and particularly in Russia, that it is only a matter of a simple military parade, and that Russia will occupy Bulgaria as easily as she would Odessa.

"This error is not shared in Turkey. On the contrary, Turkey is resolute to defend herself to the last, convinced that she could resist, with success, if she were in a condition to reply with her own armaments to the armaments of Russia. It is believed in Turkey that the Russian attack will be made not only by way of Roumania and Servia, but by Asia. This prospect does not appear to terrify Turkey. If confronted by Russia only, and under normal conditions, her Asiatic frontier seems sufficiently protected, and she thinks Widdin, Silistria and other fortified points will enable her to resist in Europe.

"She can put in motion one thousand battalions, by summoning the reserves not yet called in. Most of her fortresses are admirably equipped, Kars alone having three hundred and fifty guns of modern and effective make, and she possesses twenty-four large and small armor-clad ships, whose construction, generally English, leaves nothing to be desired. Her troops, like her ships, need, indeed, to be better commanded; but it cannot be doubted that, in case of a war with Russia, the Turks, as fortunate as the Servians, would be led by efficient officers.

"What Turkey really lacks is money. By what prodigy she has been able hitherto to meet the terrible expenses of war nobody can say. At present Turkey has been able to face ordinary exigencies and the overwhelming demands of the struggle; but the moment has come—and this is Russia's greatest chance—when the last million, even in paper money, will have been swallowed up.

"Turkey requires to call out and equip her reserves and take measures in view of war, and to do this promptly; but she cannot do so without money. What the Russians know better than anybody else is that her exchequer is now exhausted, and that if it is not replenished her defence will be ridiculous, if not impossible."

The Microscope in Crime.

At a recent meeting of the Illinois Microscopical Society Dr. R. N. Piper read an able paper on the use of the microscope in the detection of crime. In particular reference to the human blood as contrasted distinguished from that of the dog, whose blood was most likely to be confounded with that of man on account of their close association. While there was apparently very little difference in the size of the corpuscles of the two, and some claimed there was none, he had demonstrated a difference by an original measurement. Placing a human corpuscle in the angle of a square and building up ten or a dozen, and then, beside this column, putting another of dog's corpuscles, there was an appreciable difference in the height of the columns, that containing the dog corpuscles being the smaller. To show the difference between hair he related the facts brought out in a murder case in England. A little girl was found dead with her throat cut. Her mother was suspected of having committed the crime on account of her actions. A knife was found in her pocket, on the handle of which were several hairs, and on the blade were several spots of blood. Her explanation was that on her way home she saw a rabbit in a trap and cut its throat. A microscopical examination of the hair showed that it had come from a squirrel; and, as the little girl wore a squirrel tippet, the evidence of guilt was considered conclusive.

A Woman's View of Marriage.

As a woman's paper, the *New Century* has now and then a word to say about marriage, and it is always a sensible word like this: "Society profits by every consideration that puts the sacred institution of marriage into clearer light and more deliberate acceptance. If it be after all, as political economists tell us, very much a matter of statistics, dependent upon the price of a barrel of flour; if it be that the extravagant gauge of modern households forces more of prudent foresight of its responsibilities upon the modern man, by so much the more is it matter for congratulation that the modern woman takes her place intelligently as a contracting party; and though the old formula, 'who giveth this woman in marriage unto this man'—a relic of patriarchal days—still holds its place in the ritual, none the less is it certain that she, and none other, gives herself away. She has a higher standard than heretofore, not in vague fantasies of champion and hero, but in comprehension of her own requirements in a companionship for life."

To the "Post's" Rooster.

Thus Tennyson, amended, to the rooster of the *Post:*

"Low, my bird, sing low; it fills my soul with loathing
To hear you waste your crow, crowing over nothing.
Bulletins are frauds, and specials are but vanities;
And all your lies can't make things appear much better than it is.
Low, bird, low—
Hide your head beneath your wing, and modulate your crow.

"Low, my bird, crow low; what's the use of hollering?
Radical returning boards all our votes are collaring!
South Carolina's gone all wrong; I'm badly left in Forida.
And Hayes has Louisiana fixed so that he'll beat me horridly.
Low, bird, low,
Flap your wings low, hopelessly, and weaken in your crow."

His Voice is Still for War.

The voice of the editor of the Bucyrus (O.) *Forum* is for more war. He calls upon the press, "that mightiest conservator of liberty," to "send its red-hot bolts of lightning through the hearts of tyranny." And he might have appropriately added: "Terms $1.50 a year in advance. Are we patriots or slaves? Wood and potatoes taken in payment for subscriptions. He is a coward that falters when duty calls. Pay up, pay up! Strike the tyrants from power! Job printing neatly executed."

THE SOCIAL EVIL IN FRANCE.

How Police Surveillance Works and The Result.

A municipal councillor has been cited for an article in *Les Droits de l'Homme*, apropos of a recent police outrage, in which a policeman in plain clothes attempted the arrest of a popular actress under the supposition that she was a prostitute. The article embraced an elaborate legal argument to show that no shadow of right existed for an arrest on suspicion of practicing an immoral calling. It appears that the Bureau des Mœurs was first established when Guizot was Minister. Imperial France more than trebled the personnel of the Bureau de Mœurs. Its agents terrorized the registered outcast of society and the honest work girl. When the press was gagged, the atrocious *droit du seigneur* was revived with impunity in favor of the lowest order of police *mouchard*. M. Sigismund Lacroix was impelled to write the article for which he is incriminated by the outrage on Mlle. Rousseil. This lady was going to the Theatre Francais, of which she is a *sociétaire*, when a man in plain clothes barred her path, and ordered her, with menacing arrogance, to follow him to the next Commisariat of Police. She asked him to let her pass, it being evident he had mistaken her for somebody else. He said he had not, and mentioned her name. As she refused to follow him, he laid hands on her. The gifted actress is a woman of high spirit and strong physique, so she struggled with the aggressor and pushed him on his face into the gutter. A crowd gathered, but when it was heard who the assailant was, nobody in it dared to interfere. At last two *sergens de ville* took upon themselves to liberate her for the evening. About the time at which this incident took place the wife of a rich merchant, returning home late in the evening from her mother's, was seized by the shoulder and told by a person unknown to her that he had long had his eye upon her and would no longer tolerate her goings on. She called for help. When the passers-by who gathered around her found she was in the hands of a police agent they refused to interfere and slunk off. The fellow then offered to let the lady go if she would do with him that which he had accused her of doing with others. She scouted his revolting proposal and preferred to see the matter out at the Commissariat, towards which he dragged her. When they approached the door the unknown aggressor roughly gave her a shove forward and made off down a badly-lighted street. There is a strong presumption that he belonged to the police. The *Rappel* justly observes there is nothing to restrain Parisian debauchees from insulting girls and women in the public thoroughfares. If they choose to say they are police agents, no appeal of their victims to the chivalrous feelings of the persons happening to be within call will be availing. The penalties prescribed for the offense of resisting a functionary in the exercise of his office are very heavy.

Old Mr. Parker's Shave.

Old Mr. Parker's beard troubled him It was a week old, and his chin looked like a stubble field. He was walking slowly along Cortlandt street, when his ear caught the word "Next." It came from a basement, and a smooth-faced but rather dejected looking gentleman stepped out upon the street. He was evidently much fatigued and in a depressed state of mind. His overcoat pockets bulged, and the neck of some bottles protruded, but he was shaved, and a fly would have slipped up on his shining back-hair. Mr. Parker rubbed his chin and meditated a moment; then he descended the basement steps.

"How do you do, General? Glad to see you. Take this chair, if you please. Shave? Yes, I see, hair cut, shampoo, bath afterwards. James, black the General's shoes." Thus the bald-headed presiding genius to old Mr. Parker.

"Let those shoes alone, James," said Mr. Parker as he climbed into the chair.

"Now, Colonel," said the bald barber, with a shade less effusion, "how'll you have it cut?"

"Cut?" said old Mr. Parker, testily; "I'll not have it cut at all."

"Well, Major," quoth the tonsorial artist, somewhat distantly, "you'll have it cut, I should, anyhow."

"And I will not have it champoo'd anyhow," snapped old Mr. Parker.

He of the bald head and the razor perceptibly cooled. "Capt'n," said he, "shall James be arranging the bath?"

"Bath!" shouted old Mr. Parker, "bath! Get out with your bath! I don't want any bath."

"Lieutenant," said the shaver, with freezing politeness, "do you prefer bay rum?"

"Rum!" pelled old Mr. Parker, for he was touched on a tender point, "rum! Who hath wounds without a curse? Who hath redness of eyes? Who——" He never finished the conundrum, but left precipitately; and some people who saw him standing at the corner of Church and Cortlandt streets, rubbing a stubby beard of a week's growth, wondered what he meant, as he muttered "It was a close shave!"

Thrifty John.

John Chinaman ever shapes his almond eye to business. He is learning to smoke bad cigars, swear, and wear his boot-legs outside of his trowsers—"alle same hoodlum." He is also contracting the habit of drinking coffee, eschewing the favorite beverage, boiling hot tea. The wide-awake coffee saloons on the various by-streets, it is well known, have no regular price for the usual cup of coffee, with the customary two petrified doughnuts. If a customer tenders a quarter in payment, the affable "diago" takes out fifteen cents. If he tenders ten cents he scrapes in his cash-drawer with a scowl. The Chinaman has parted this. The extra five cents is as big as a street car in John's eye. He ambles up to the counter, slaps a half dollar down, and asks for "five 'bittee' in change." He then walks in, gets his coffee, and pays a "short bit" for it, thus saving the extra five cents—knowing that if he did not get the change first fifteen cents would have been taken out of his hand for the cup of weak coffee and petrified doughnuts. This is an improvement over the hoodlum system of getting even on the coffee vender; they demand an extra doughnut, and frequently steal the pewter spoons.—*San Francisco Journal.*

It Worked.

A gentleman who has just returned westward from Washington, and whom the Columbus *State Journal* vouches for, gives this little incident: On the west-bound train from Baltimore, Friday evening, was a rampant Democratic fire-eater, who lived near Tallahassee, Florida. A friend of his, who left the train at Harper's Ferry, Va., occupied the seat with him. They discussed the political situation loudly and suggestively. Among other things of a similar import, the Floridian said, with much profanity: "Yes, — — 'em, we fixed 'em down our way. We corralled every nigger we could catch in sheds and outbuildings, the day before election, and kept a guard over them all night. In the morning we put a Democratic ticket into every nigger's hand and told him to vote it. No, we didn't intimidate them; no, sir! but we gave them plainly to understand that every ticket was marked, and if they were not all voted, every nigger would soon learn the consequence."

"Did it work?" asked the Harper's Ferry man.

"Work?" indignantly ejaculated the Floridian, "of course it did!"

A Family Episode.

"Is that fire going, my son?" called a Chicago father from his bedroom on that cold and snowy morning this week.

"Yes, it's going," called back the boy from the sitting room.

Then the father, bounding from his warm bed and grabbing his trowsers and stockings, came skipping into the sitting room, only to find the atmosphere frigid enough to freeze the very cuticle right off his bare limbs, and not a spark of warmth in the stove, which the boy stood puttering over.

"I thought you said the fire was going?" bawled the father, between shivers.

"So it was—" replied the irreverent lad—"going out!"

Then a circus performance started up in that room, in which the smallest of the ground-and-lofty tumblers would undoubtedly have been killed, had he not thoughtfully dodged out doors into the snow.

"I Told You So!"

"Now just look at that fellow!" said a Centennial Customs officer, pointing to a Frenchman engaged in packing up. Monsieur had suspended work for a few moments and was about to begin again. He glances around for something. As he held in one hand a nail and nothing in the other, it was evidently a hammer he needed. None was in sight. A shade of annoyance clouded his countenance. In another moment the nail was thrown away, and Monsieur sat down to an open music-box, out of which he ground in the liveliest manner a spirited air from "La Fille de Madame Angot." "Now," resumed the officer, "that fellow actually associates us here with the loss of his hammer, and—I told you so." The change of the music to the "Conspirator's Chorus," accompanied by a side glance from the performer to the officer, accounted for the latter's abrupt assertion.

For the Gazette.

THANKSGIVING.

BY MARY BYNON REESE.

A century of matchless growth,
Of joys more plentiful than tears,
Of loosened bond, of broken chain,
Of Freedom's life a hundred years,
For this on grateful knees we bend,
For this a nation's thanks ascend.

The precious seed by Pilgrims sown
On grim New England's icy shore,
By Penn on Keystone's fertile soil,
By Huguenot, by Baltimore,
In sunnier climes, mid heat and cold,
Return to-day a thousand fold.

Of royal sheaves, whose burnished gold
Light up the land with Plenty's fires,
And far-off nations haste to see
The marvel of their long desire,
Their peaceful tribes rejoicing come
To help us shout the Harvest Home!

The narrow paths our fathers hewed
For their own feet and scanty needs,
Have widened to the gathered tread
Of growing millions; they whose deeds
Blaze all the way their footfalls press,
As did our sires, the wilderness.

See faith to-day by effort crowned
And effort in fruition lost,
Brave hearts, whose risk made venture sweet,
Scorning the suffering and the cost,
Behold what seers nor prophets saw,
Hopes shape to privilege and law.

From Northern pine to Southern palm,
From Granite cliffs whose mountains run
By Eastern seas, from hills of gold,
Far reaching to the setting sun,
One heart, one voice, united we
Ring out Centennial Jubilee!

Pittsburgh, Nov. 29.

This Is My Plaster.

He called Sunday night, as had been his custom for several weeks. After they got together alone in the parlor he plucked up courage to the proper point and proposed to her, telling her of the days when every thought was of her, and only her. Then he said:

"Dearest, will you be mine?"

And she said.

"I will."

Then he caught her in his arms, and pressed her drooping face close to his yearning breast.

Tighter still he drew his arm around her.

"My darling," he started to whisper, bending his face close to hers, when her face flew up so suddenly as to catch him under the chin with sufficient force to almost amputate his tongue.

"Oh!" he gasped.

"Phew!" she ejaculated "why how you smell!"

"Smell!" he repeated, while his smarting tongue forced the tears to his eyes.

"Yes," she replied, bending her face again to his breast and snuffing expectantly. "Oh, my! It is awful!" she added, as she drew her head back.

He dropped his nose into the infected neighborhood, took a snuff, and then, as his face lighted up, he cheerfully explained:

"Oh, that is my plaster. I put it on for a cold."

"Oh," she said, in a tone of relief. And again she dropped her head on his yearning breast, only a little higher up, and a little more to one side, while he ran out his tongue and tenderly caressed the wound with his handkerchief.

No Organ for Old Si.

Some of the members were discussing the question of getting an organ for the church. Old Si remarked:

"When yer passes 'round de hat fer dat 'musement jess skip me!"

"Whaffer we do dat?"

"'Kase I don't want none ob dis heah bellus music in de church dat I'se 'pendin' on fer salfashun!"

"Whar kin' of music do you want?"

"I wants de same ole music dat de good Lawd wound up in de nigger's so'l, and dat biles out in streams of praise dat wakes de naborhood f'om solid slumbers!"

"Jess plane singin', eh?"

"Plane singin', when de kongregashun jess flings back hits heads an' sings 'Send down de charryut' f'um de bottom of bo'f lungses at once?"

"I calls dat plane singin'."

"Den yer all better stick ter plane singin', too, 'kase I'm tinkin' dat de only wiy organ dat yer gwine to look arter is de horn ob de angil Gabril!"

They concluded to drop the organ question.

Mrs. A. T. Stewart's New House.

A *World* reporter asked Judge Hilton whether the report was true that Mrs. A. T. Stewart intended to build a fine house at Lake George. The Judge said that "it was true, with the exception that the proposed location of this marvelous residence was in the moon, instead of on this mundane sphere. The house was to be of solid gold, with trimmings of diamonds. The hallway was to be paved with emeralds, in token of the late A. T. Stewart's native Canadian birth. The corner-stone is to be perfumed by the breath of angels, imported expressly for the purpose at lavish expense. No housekeeper has yet been decided upon, but Queen Victoria has an offer of several hundred thusand dollars per day under her consideration, and there is every probability of her acceptance. He also added that the report that he had purchased Mrs. Stewart's interest in the business of her late husband for the sum of $25,000,000 was entirely true—just as much so as the rest of the story."

Bijah's Money Tied Up.

"It's awful—awful!" sighed Bijah, as he ranged the big Japan pittoons in battle line across the room. "There I went and bet $2.13 on 'lection, and here it's tied up in the stakeholder's hands for goodness knows how long. I want a new box of collars, and my board bill is piling right up."

One of the prisoners overheard the old man growling around, and called out:

"Never mind, uncle, you can hang up your stocking pretty soon."

"Yes, hang up my stocking," sneered Bijah; "hang up my stocking and get a Sunday school card, three harness buckles, a candy cat and four old herrings in it. You keep away from that door and don't sass me, for I feel like a Numidian lion creeping through a Mississippi cane-brake to catch a colored State Senator."

To Make Mince Pie.

To make mince pie—Hash five pounds of beef with three pounds of apples, one-third pound chopped raisins, add three tablespoons spice, and cook three minutes; add three tablespoons cinnamon, and stir three times; add mace and pepper and carraway and cloves, and coriander and dried gooseberries, and salt and citron, and keep tasting till you are sure it is right; then set the pan on a chair and add one quart boiled cider, one teacup vinegar, two dozen prunes without the stones, a gill of white brandy if you can get it, a wineglass of rosewater and four pulverized nutmegs; next add two cups butter and one cup salt; cook fifteen minutes, taste and put the spoon back; if you have anything else in the house you would like to put in, you can do so, only exercise discretion in all your movements.

"My Mother."

"Keep a stiff upper lip," he said, cheerfully; "you know what you have to do. The whole play leads up to that scene. I reckon on you. 'My son, I am your mother!' and embrace me." "Yes, yes; 'My son, I am your mother!' I shall not forget." The curtain rose. Laferriere was playing with even more than his furious vigor. The crisis comes, and the lady clasps him to her bosom. "Now then," he whispered encouragingly; then, taking up his part, yelled: "Who is this woman? Who is she?" "My mother! I am your son!" gasped the actress; then she shrieked. Laferriere had made his teeth meet in her arm.—*Stories of the Stage.*

INSTEAD OF TRIFLING WITH A BAD COLD, use Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and save your Lungs and Throat much dangerous wear and tear.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1876,

BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY OF

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

AT

Wm. Semple's,

May be found a very large and beautiful variety of new and

SEASONABLE DRESS GOODS, ETC.,

AT THE

Most Attractive Prices.

At 12½, 15 and 18¾c, a special bargain in Tycoon Repps for Wrappers, worth 25c.

At 8½c, choice line of Linsey Plaids.

At 10, 12½ and 15c, extensive assortment of Plain, Plaid and Striped Dress Goods, extra good value.

Just opened, at 12½, worth 25c, a special bargain in Knickerbocker Suitings.

We particularly desire to call attention to a few SPECIAL BARGAINS offered in Cashmeres and Merinos, which for value cannot be excelled.

At 60 and 62½c, a line of very fine French Merinos, embracing all the rich and elegant new shades, and to our Black Cashmeres opened and placed on counters to-day at 70 and 75c, which are unusual good value.

DRESS SILKS.

And also, in Black, Colored and Fancy Dress Silks, our assortment of which is very replete, while value is unsurpassed.

A large and choice assortment of latest novelties in Fancy Dress Goods from 12½c to $1.50 per yard, leading in low prices, variety and value.

Goods Suitable for the Holidays, at

NOS. 165, 167 AND 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

197 and 199

PENN AVE.

Invite special attention to the following new things just opened:

Brocade Velvets,

Black and Colored, at much lower prices than those shown in the early part of the season.

New line of Colored Trimming Velvets in darkest shades, Myrtle, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Prune and Slate.

FEATHER TRIMMING,

In White, Black and Brown.

New Black Silk and Chenille Fringes.

New Colored Silk and Chenille Fringes.

Worsted Fringes, all shades.

Ostrich Feather Fringes, 2 yard lengths, for Trimming Overdresses.

New Silk and Chenille Galoons and Passementerie.

MOHAIR BRAIDS,

In Dark Myrtle, Blue and Brown, 1-4 to 2 inches wide; in Black, 1-4 to 3 inches wide.

Latest novelties in Fans, White and Black, with paintings.

Ladies' Felt Hats and Bonnets,

Misses' Felt Hats, newest shapes in Black, Navy Blue, Myrtle, Brown and Black.

Double Bone Colored

WERLEY CORSETS,

18 to 36 inches.

Large, Colored, Plaid and Java Canvas.

Newest thing in Heavy Rug Canvas in dark colors.

Embroidered Slipper Patterns,

On Canvas, Velvet and Cloth.

Embroidered Canvas, Foot Rests, Brackets, Tewel Rack Stripes, Chair Stripes, &c.

Ladies' Pineapple Handkerchiefs,

Plain, White and Colored Borders.

1 inch Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.

NEW LINE

UNDRESSED KIDS,

In Dark Browns and Slates, 4 buttons.

White Undressed Kids, 3 and 6 buttons.

Kid Gloves in darkest shades, Myrtle, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Prune and Slate, 2 and 3 buttons.

Ladies' and Misses' Cloth Gloves, Children's Knit Mittens, Men's Cloth and Leather Gloves and Gauntlets, Boys' Leather and Cloth Gloves, &c.

RETAIL STORES

DAILY OPENINGS

—OF—

SUITS AND CLOAKS!

—AT—

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

F. H. EATON & CO.

Are now prepared to show the largest line of Ladies and Children's Suits and Cloaks ever opened in this city, and at prices in accordance with the wants of the times.

During the period of extreme depression in prices of woolen goods in New York they made contracts or several hundred Rough Cloth Coats, which they now offer at as low prices at retail as it is possible to buy the same goods elsewhere in the United States.

Our line of Suits were never so extensive and inviting, and comprise all the favorite shades and fabrics, made in the latest styles.

In Basket, Beaver and Chinchilla Cloths we have all the new styles of Garments, in size to suit children from 2 years to the largest sized woman.

Stylish Polonaise, Basque and Overskirts in great variety.

We are prepared to make to order in our work rooms Silk and Cashmere Suits, either from our own goods or those brought to us by customers, at short notice.

F. H. Eaton & Co.,

25 FIFTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.

GRAND OPENING

OF

REYMER & BRO.'S

ELEGANT NEW

Retail Department.

We desire most respectfully to call the attention of our customers and Public generally to the opening of our

NEW RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

SATURDAY, DEC. 2, AT

124 WOOD STREET,

Immediately adjoining our Wholesale Rooms. We have fitted this Department up in the most elegant manner, and will offer the Choicest Qualities and Assortment of

Fine and Plain Confectionery,

FOREIGN FRUITS

AND

FANCY GOODS!

To be found in the city. Our choice Premium

CARAMELS,

All flavors, Fine Cream Chocolate Work, etc., etc., are all of our own manufacture, and cannot be excelled in the country for purity of material, delicacy and richness of flavors.

We have spared no pains or expense to make this Department the

FINEST IN THE CITY,

If not in the country, and shall offer to our customers a full line of nothing but Strictly Pure and

FIRST-CLASS GOODS.

We thank our numerous customers for their past kindness, and hope by careful attention to merit a continuation of them as well as the patronage of the public.

REYMER & BROS.

NOVEMBER 25, 1876.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1876,

BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY OF

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

AT

Wm. Semple's,

We have opened to-day a new and complete line of latest styles

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

Cor: Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, November 30, 1876.

The shadow of Thanksgiving fell over business yesterday, and excepting in the anticipation of notes that fall due to-day, there was nothing of special moment to record. The prevailing dullness in business makes itself felt in the banks, and were it not for the interest earned in carrying several iron firms, and in short time paper, the banks would make but little money. As it is, they are doing reasonably well, and are satisfied to plod along, slowly but safely. Rates remain unchanged.

THE NATIONAL BANKS AND THEIR BAD DEBTS.

In the forthcoming report of the Comptroller of the Currency some figures are given about the amount of bad debts "charged off" by the National Banks during the past fiscal year. The New York National banks have carried to the profit and loss account $6,873,750, those of Boston, $1,598,722; of Philadelphia, $152,976; of Pittsburgh, $333,851; of Baltimore, $876,207; and of New Orleans, 519,701. The total for the National banks throughout the country is about $20,000,000. The losses of the English banks in 1875 were $185,000,000. This is greater than the aggregate losses by insolvency. These were stated by the London *Times*, on the authority of Mr. Richard Seyd, to have been about $150,000,000 for 1875. The great disproportion between the English and American insolvencies and bank losses needsexplanation. The *Financial Chronicle* of New York, in commenting on the figures of the Comptroller, seeks the causes of the great losses of the National banks in the plethora of the money market, which presses the banks into taking risky paper in order to find employment for their funds. This may be so in New York, though we doubt it. It is certainly not so in Chicago. There the plethora of bank funds is itself a direct effect of the indisposition of the banks to take collateral paper. They are diligently practicing the lessons of the panic, and would rather lose some of the interest they have to pay on deposits than to lose the deposits. The bad debts that the banks are now acknowledging are almost without exception old debts that have been nursed along in hopes of reviving in them some spark of the breath of life. No doubt it is as true in New York, London and Paris as in Chicago that the accumulating resources of the loan market are due to the refusal of the banks to take the risks they courted till recently.

WHERE DOES THE BONANZA SILVER GO?

It has been noticed with surprise in England that the increased production of silver since the bonanza discoveries in Nevada has not been reflected in any increase of American silver on the London market. The leading dealers in silver in London stated positively before the recent Parliamentary Silver Commission that the bonanza had not added to the supply visible by them. The British Board of Trade returns show that Great Britain's imports of American silver have not diminished in the last two years. In 1870 they amounted to $16,925,000; in 1871 to $28,450,000; in 1872 to $22,875,000; in 1873 to $29,950,000; but in 1874 to only $17,375,000; and in 1875 to the still smaller amount of $15,450,000. Taking the month of October alone, the English imports were, in 1874, $906,859; in 1875, $1,300,465; in 1876, $461,400—a heavy decrease for this year. The product of the bonanza mines is greater this year than last. Since the California has been opened, Senator Jones is credited with having recently stated that a large part of the product of the bonanzas was being "stacked" in the mines so as not to break down the market. Is this so?

Robinson Bros. Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	108¾	5-20's 1865 coupons	116¾
Q. S. 6's 1881	109⅛	10-40's coupons	113¾
" 1865	109¼	Currency 6's	122
" 1865 new	112¾	New 5 per cents	111¾
6-20's 1867	112¾	10-40's coupons	113¾
RAILWAYS.			
N. Y. Central	102¾	Ohio & Mississippi	5¾
Erie	17⅜	Pacific Mail	27¾
I. C.	71	Toledo & Wabash	7¾
C. C. & I. C.	83	Harlem	130½
St. Paul	49⅝	Adams Express	93
Do. Pref	82½	American Express	57
Michigan Southern	56	U. S. Express	60¾
Do. Central	83¾	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	87¾
Northwestern com	36	Quicksilver	13¾
Do. Pref	59⅜	Port Wayne	101¾
Rock Island	99⅜	Hannibal & Jo.	20½
Clev. & Pitts	88⅝	Panama	123
Pacific Mail	27½	Iron Mountain	6
Western Union Tel.	78⅝	N. J. Central	91⅝
Delaware, L. & W.	69⅜		

Robinson Bros furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R. (S.)	45¾	Cen. Trans (S.)	40
Reading (S.)	21⅜	Empire do. (A.)	50
U. Cos. of N. (S.)	188	A. & W. R. 7.30's	105¾
Oil Creek (S.)	88	P. C. & St. L. 7's (S.)	81
Lehigh Valley (B.)	48⅝	N. Pacific bonds (A.)	94

NEW YORK, November 29, 1876.

Money closed easy at 3@4; prime mercantile paper 4@6. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $50,000. The customs receipts were $92,000. The clearings were $47,500,000. Sterling was quiet at 481½@484. To-morrow, Thanksgiving, being a legal holiday, all business will be suspended in financial and commercial circles. The Treasury, banks and Exchanges will do closed. There was comparatively little disposition to operate in financial circles to-day, and many of the habitues of Wall street, who pride themselves upon their Puritan progeniture, lefttown at an early hour for New England, where the day is so generally observed. Gold declined from 108¾ to 108¾, and recovered to 108 3-8, at which price it closed. The carrying rates ranged from flat to 4 per cent. Governments were active and a little better on the afternoon call. In railroad bonds this afternoon prices were lower in some cases. Toledo & Wabash firsts fell off to 109¾. Central Pacifics to 109, Union Pacific land grants to 100 1-4, and Chicago & Northwestern consolidated to 102. Great Western firsts rose to 101, while seconds declined to 69 1-2, and closed at 69 3 4. Toledo & Wabash seconds sold at 71. New Jersey Central firsts sold at 109, C. C. C. & I. firsts at 108 1-2, and Erie fourths at 98. State bonds were quiet at nominal prices.

The stock market, which was lower at the opening of business, assumed a firmer tone during the afternoon, and prices advanced ¼ to ½ per cent. from the lowest point of the morning. The market closed dull. The strongest stocks were Northwest, St. Paul, Lake Shore and Western Union. The Northwest shares led the improvement, the common rising from 35¾ to 36, and the preferred from 59 to 59½, the latter closing at 59¾. Lake Shore, after declining from 56¾ to 55½, rose to 56¼, and closed at 56. St. Paul advanced from 20 to 20¾ for the common and from 51¾ to 52¼ for the preferred. Michigan Central advanced from 43 to 43¾. Western Union from 72 to 72¾, and New Jersey Central from 34¾ to 34¾. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western rose from 69¾ to 69¾. Union Pacific closed at 57¾, after selling at 58@58 57¾. Rock Island was steady at 99@99¾. Harlem at 136½. New York Central at 102¾@103¾, and Pittsburgh at 89¾. C., C., C. & I. fell off from 87¾ to 87. Pacific Mail was quiet at 27¼@27½. The transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 86,500 shares, of which 4,000 were Lake Shore, 4,000 Northwestern, 1,200 Rock Island, 1,800 Pacific Mail, 5,300 St. Pauls, 12,400 Western Union, 4,600 Wabash, 3,000 Union Pacific, 2,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 2,500 New Jersey Central, and 3,700 Michigan Central.

Governments.—United States Coupon, 1881, 116½; 5-20s, '65, 109¾; 5-20s new, 113¾; 5-20s '67, 115¾; 6s, '98, 116¾; new 5s, 111¾; new 4½, 109¾; 10-40s, 113¾; do. coupons, 113¾; currency 6s, 124.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 43½; do. new, 43½; Virginia old, 29; do. new, 29; Missouri 6s, 105¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 78¾; Quicksilver, 13¾; do. preferred, 21¾; Pacific Mail, 27½; Mariposa, 8¾; do. preferred, 17; Adams Express, 105½; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 86½; American Express, 60½; United States Express, 56; New York Central, 102½; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 16; Harlem, 135½; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 43½; Panama, 123; Union Pacific, 57½; Lake Shore, 56½; Illinois Central, 71; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 89½; Northwestern common, 36; do. preferred, 59¾; C. C. C. & I., 86; New Jersey Central, 34½; Rock Island, 99½; St. Paul, 20½; do. preferred, 52; Toledo & Wabash, 7½; do. preferred, 8½; Fort Wayne, 101½; Terre Haute, 103; do. preferred, 115; Chicago & Alton, 98; do. preferred, 107; Ohio & Mississippi, 5½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 69¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 15; Missouri Pacific, 34½; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2; Indiana Central, 3½; Burlington & Quincy, 13; Hannibal & St. Joe, 13½; Central Pacific, 108½; Union Pacific, 105½; Union Pacific land grants, 100½; Union Pacific Sinking Funds, 90½.

LONDON, November 29.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £213,000, all for the United States. The steamer Britannic, which sails from Liverpool for New York to-morrow, takes out $1,250,000 in American gold coin. Silver is quoted to-day at 54½d. Consols, 95 7-16; 5-20s '65, 104½; do. '67, 109½; 10-40s, 107½; new 5s, 106½; New York Central, 96; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 19. Canada, 9½.

PARIS, November 29.—Rentes, 104f 50c.

FRANKFORT, November 29.—U. S. new 5s, 101½.

COMMERCIAL

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29, 1876.

Business continues dull, unusually so, and it is not likely that there will be any immediate improvement, at least our merchants generally do not expect to do much during the remainder of the year. As regards values, there have been no changes deserving of special notice for some days.

APPLES—There is an increasing demand, but no improvement in prices, which we continue to quote at $1 to $1.50 per bbl, for fair to choice fruit.

APPLE-BUTTER—The receipts as yet have been small, but there is not much inquiry for it, and prices remain unchanged; 25@26c per gallon.

BROOM CORN—Demand fair for small lots only; no car lots moving unless at a sacrifice. No. 1 hurl, 6a6½c; No. 2 hurl, 5¼a 6; choice green brush that will work up, 3a5½; choice corn or stalk brush, 3a5½c; choice covers and insides, 3a5½; inferior, 2 a4c; smoked, 2@4½.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3¾a4 cents.

BUTTER—There is a continued fair demand for strictly prime table Butter, and with diminished receipts, in consequence of the bad condition of the country roads, the market is firmer; we continue to quote prime to choice rolls at 22a25c.

BEANS—The stock is light and prices are steady but unchanged; prime navies are quotable at $1.75a 2 per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—$8a10 per bbl.

CIDER—Is coming forward pretty freely, and with no improvement in the demand, the supply accumulates and sellers are anxious to realize; prices are little better than nominal; $2.20a3.50 per bbl—barrels included.

CHEESE—There is a steady demand, but no change in prices; 13¼a14c to the wholesale trade. In a jobbing way, one cent additional.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand for apples has fallen off entirely and they are nominal at 4a5c per lb; new halves peaches quotable at 10c, with very light offerings.

EGGS—The supply of fresh is very much reduced in this market, and prices are firm but unchanged; 22a23c. Pickled in good supply, but unchanged; 20a22c, as to brand.

FLOUR—There is a fair local demand, and the the market is steady, but prices remain unchanged. Local millers report the market unsatisfactory, that in consequence of the enhanced cost of Wheat they are unable to compete successfully with western flours; the fact is Wheat appears to be higher relatively than Flour in the west as well as here, and it is doubtful whether western millers are doing much better than our own. We continue to quote good brands, of either winter or spring, at $5.25a5.75; patent process and fancy white wheat brands, $6a8, Rye flour, 4a5.¾ bbl.

GROCERIES—Coffee continues dull, and while there has been no important change in prices for some days, the tendency is downward. Sugars are also reported easier. Our latest advices from New Orleans report only moderate sales of Sugar and Molasses. For, however, it is but proper to state that well informed operators have considerable confidence in the Sugar market, and in view of the very light visible supply, no immediate decline is to be apprehended.

SUGARS.			
Cut Loaf	14¼	Standard A	12¼a
Crushed	13¾a	Standard B	12¾
Granulated	13¾a	Standard Nos. 1 & 2	12¾
Powdered	13¾a	Ref. Yellow	10¾a11¾
COFFEES.			
Green.		Roasted.	
Choice	24	Best	26¾
Prime	23¾	Second Grade	25¾
Fair	22	Third Grade	23¾
Java	30	Common	20¾
Loose half a cent less.			
SYRUPS.			
Choice	59 a65	Fair	50 a55
Prime	55 a60	Dark	40 a45
MOLASSES.			
Choice new crop N. O			58c
Prime old crop N. O			55c
Fair old crop N. O			53c
TEAS.			
Young Hyson	35a0 85	Japan	40a55
Gunpowder	45a0 90	Oolong	35a85
Imperial	40a0 80	English Breakfast	50a75

GRAIN—The receipts and offerings of Wheat continues very meagre, and with considerably inquiry the market may be quoted firm at $1.30a1.35, for fair to prime Penna. and Ohio red. There is no scarcity in first hands, but the roads are so bad that it is impossible to move it. The Oat market is steady but quiet and unchanged; mixed, 37a38; white, 40a40; new Ear Corn continues in fair demand, and may be quoted steady at 45a45; new Shelled, 50a53; old do, 57a58. Rye is still quoted at 70a72. Barley continues very dull.

HAY—Is in fair and loose is higher; selling from country wagons at $12a17. Baled quoted on track at $12a15.

MILL FEED—Is in better supply and prices are easier. Bran, $17a18; Seconds and Shipstuffs, $14a 16. Chopped Feed, $19a21; Middlings, $21a22, as to quality.

OILS—Extra Winter strained lard oil firm at 95 a$1; No. 1 (current make) 75a80; No. 2, 60a65. J. V. Lewis & Co.'s extra winter white Miner's oil, 22; yellow do, 87a90c, and firm. Linseed, 62a65c. Carbon, 28c.

ONIONS—In fair demand, but quiet and unchanged; $2a2.50 ₩ bbl.

POULTRY—Live Chicken, 40a50c ₩ pair; dressed poultry in good supply and dull; Chickens, 12a 13; Ducks and Turkeys, 14a15; Geese, 9a10.

POTATOES—In good demand and prices are firm and tending upward; selling from store at 80a90 per bu, as to quality.

PROVISIONS—The demand for the Hog products light, and prices in sympathy with Chicago and Cincinnati, are easy.

Hams—Ex S C ₩ lb	14	Lard, prime leaf, tcs	11
Shoulders Ex S C	9¾	Lard, Ref for sum-	
5 fast Bacon S. C.	13½	mer use	11½
Dried beef Ex S. C.	15	Do. ½ bbls.	11¾
Beef Tongues S. C.	20	Do. kgs	12¾
Pig Tongues	6¾	Do. ½ bbls	13¾
Bacon Shoulders	8	Do. ½ ₩ do	13¾
Short Rib Sides	12¾	Do. ½ bbls	13¾
Clear Sides	13½	Do. ½ ₩ do	13¾
Mess Pork ₩ bbl	15.00	Do. ½ bbls	—
Short Cut do	15.00	Ham Sausage	9

BAGS—Steady at 2¼c ₩ lb for good country sized.

SUMAC—4½c.

TALLOW—Is reported easier; rough quoted at 4¾; city rendered, 6¾c per lb; country, 7¾c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, November 29, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the aggregate receipts for the week as well as those of preceding week also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	417 cars.	474 cars.
Hogs	207 "	144 "
Sheep	41 "	33 "
Total	665 "	651 "

Briggs, Dock & Dram, Commission Merchants for the sale of live stock, at the East Liberty Stock Yards, report the markets as follows:

CATTLE.

Of the 417 cars reported for the past week, 287 cars were through and 160 cars local against 196 cars of through, and 178 cars of local preceding week, sales, 2,642 head; last week, 2,356 head.

As will be seen, while the run of through stock has been considerably larger, that of local or yard cattle was considerably less, and with an average demand, indeed, there was an increased inquiry on the part of regular eastern shippers, the market has been more active, and prices ruled from 15 to 25c per cwt higher, as compared with the preceding week. The number of strictly prime shipping cattle was considerably less than that of last week, the great bulk of the offerings consisting of the medium grades, and while there were no sales above the highest price paid last week, it should be borne in mind that the quality of the cattle was not as good. To illustrate, there were sales made of 5.50 last week, whereas, so far as we could learn, there was nothing sold above 5.40 this week, but the same quality of cattle that brought 5.50 last week, would have brought 5.70, perhaps 5.75 this week. Prices may be fairly quoted as follows:

Extra 1,400@1,500 steers.....5.25a5.40
Prime 1,200@1,400 steers.....5.00a5.20
Good 1,000@1,100 steers.....4.75a4.90
Light Stockers, as to quality.....3.25a3.75
Good 1,000@1,100 feeders.....4.25a4.40
Bulls, Cows and Stags.....2.75a3.75

SHEEP.

The supply thus far this week, although by no means large, was somewhat larger than that of last week, and there was a somewhat lower feeling in regard to quality. With an increased demand, especially on New York account, the market was firmer and more active, and prices advanced somewhat on the best grades. Common sheep continue dull, as they nearly always are at this season of the year, and prices for these were no better. Prices may be quoted as follows:

Extra 95@100 lbs.....4.85a5.00
Prime 85a90 lbs.....4.50a4.75
Good 75a80 lbs.....4.00a4.25
Fair 70a75 lbs.....3.50a3.75
Indianas, as to quality.....3.50a3.90

One drove of extra Ohios, 108 lbs, brought $5.45.

HOGS.

The run of hogs the past week has been much larger than that of the preceding week, and with more favorable weather and consequent increased demand, the market has held its own pretty well To-day, however, the supply of Yorkers was considerably in excess of the demand, and prices declined from 15 to 20c ₩ cwt. Prime heavy weights, the supply not being so excessive, held their own, but the feeling for these was also weaker. We quote as follows:

Philadelphia Hogs.....5.60a5.90
Yorkers.....5.25a5.50
Heughs.....4.00a4.75

Hogs that must be stalled to the original shipping bill, and in no case drawn for more than two-thirds of stock. Please telegraph amount of draft and car Nos.

J. B. Sedwick is our solicitor at Indianapolis, Ind.

BRIGGS, DOCK & DRUM.

Philadelphia seems inclined to share in, if not rival New York in the European beef shipping trade, a second firm having commenced operation there.

Chicago Seed Market.

A steady and firm feeling prevailed in this market, but the volume of business transacted was at the same time only moderate. There was an improvement of about 10c in the price of prime clover, but aside from this there was no change to note. Sales of timothy were made at $1.35a1.72½ for only fair to prime. Clover sold at $6.75a9.10 for common to prime, and at $9.35 for choice. Sales of flax ranged at $1.40a1.43, and prime Hungarian sold at 65c. Millet quotable at 90a95c, and buckwheat at 50a75c.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, November 29, 1876.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets.

Acet. verts	8 20a	Oil, Anise	$1.50a2.70 lb
2d select	40a	Bergam	5.00a5.40 lb
1st select	45a	Cassia	2.00a2.20 lb
Acid, Citric	90a1.05 lb	Castor	17 a20 lb
Oxalic	17a	Lemon	4.50a4.70 lb
Tartaric	54a	Linseed R	60a62 gal
Alcohol	2.10a2.30 gal	Linseed B	63a67 gal
Aloes, cape	20a	Neatsfoot	80a1.10 gal
A Barb	40a	Olive	1.20a2.00 doz
Socot	75a	"	qts 6.25a6.50 doz
Alum	3¾a 4¾ lb	"	Pts 3.25a3.50 doz
Amm., Aq	7a	Orange	4.00a5.00 lb
Carb	20a	Origanum	50a60 lb
Arnica, Flor	20a	Pennyroyl	2.50 lb
Assafoetida	50a	Peppermt	3.75a4.00 lb
Balm, Gilead	50a	Sassafras	75a80 lb
Cassia	50a	Winterg'n	3.60a3.85 lb
Bay Rum	2.75a4.00 gal	Pot, Bi Carb	35 lb
Bltz, Sulv car	2.50a2.75 lb	Bi Chrom	22a24 lb
Sub nit	2.00a2.25 lb	Bromide	80a 85 lb
Blue Mass	60a63 lb	Chlorate	32a 44 lb
Vitriol	10a11¾ lb	Iodid	2.85a3.00 lb
Borax, ref'd	14a 16 lb	Quinine	3.25 oz
Brim, Roll	4a 4¾ lb	Root, Gent	8 a12 lb
Flor, sulp	5a 6 lb	Gin, E. I	16 lb
Buchu	18a 20 lb	Gin, Jam	24 lb
Calomel Am	95a1.05 lb	Ipeca P	1.40 lb
Camphor raf	35a 38 lb	Jalap P	75 lb
Camwood	5a 9 lb	Rhubarb	2.60a2.85 lb
Chamo, Ger	35a40 lb	" Pow	2.00a2.50 lb
Rom	1.00a1.25 lb	Sar, Hond	38 lb
Chloral Hyd	2.25 lb	Sar, Mex	28 lb
Chlorofor	90a1.00 lb	Senega	1.05a1.15 lb
Concho, Pale	70a 80 lb	Spigelia	48 lb
Red	1.30a1.40 lb	Val. Eng	45 lb
Yellow	20a 40 lb	" Ger	25 lb
Cochineal	45a 50 lb	Saltpetre	10a 12 lb
Copperas	2a 3 lb	Sal Ammon	16a 18 lb
Cream Tar	44a 46 lb	Epsom	3a 5 lb
Cubebs	15a 20 lb	Glauber	2¾a 4 lb
Dovers Po'd	1.50a1.60 lb	Rochelle	29 lb
Ergot	1.40 lb	Soda	2a 3¾ lb
Ether, Nit	38a 46 lb	Soda, Carb	3¾a4 lb
Sul	70a 75 lb	Cardam	90 lb
Ex. Logw'd	13¾a14 lb	Hemp	7¾a 8 lb
Ext, Can	30a 45 lb	Mustard	20a 25 lb
Ital	22a 30 lb	Senna, Alex	30a 32 lb
Fustic	3a 4 lb	E. I	24a 26 lb
Ginger, Pure	23a 30 lb	Timne	20 lb
Bowers'	65 lb	Shellac	40a 50 lb
Indigo, Man	1.10a1.20 lb	Soap, Castille	11a 14 lb
Bar	1.30a1.40 lb	White	21a 25 lb
Iodine	3.85a4.20 lb	Soda Ash	4a 5 lb
Iodoform	86 oz	Bi Carb	4¾a 5¾ lb
Juniper Ber	7a 9 lb	Strych, Crys	2.25a2.50 lb
Logwood	2¾a 3¾ lb	Pulv	2.20a2.50 oz
Madder	12a 17 lb	Sugar Lead	28a 28 lb
Magnes, Cal	90a1.00 lb	Turpen, spts	48a 50 gal
Carb	45 lb	Var. Coach	1.65a2.80 gal
Manna, Flo	85 lb	Copal	1.00a1.40 gal
Morph, Sul	5.25a5.50oz	Damar	1.35a1.60 gal
Nit. Silver	94 oz	Japan	65a1.25 gal
Opium	8.10 lb	Venet. Red	2¾a 4¾ lb
Pow	10.80 lb	Whiting	1¾a 2¾ lb

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29, 1876.

The Crude market was weaker to-day, and prices irregular. United certificates opened at $1.40, declined to $1.32½ and subsequently advanced to $1.-62; immediate shipment quoted at $1.76a3.75.

Refined was reported very quiet; exporters appear to have bought about all they want for the present, and our refiners have sold about all they can make during the remainder of the year. Prices unchanged. New York delivery, 26¾; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 26. Price to home trade buyers, 23c.

Oil Barrels quoted to-day at $1.20 for countries and $1.20 for city make.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Stevenson	Central o w	2,167
Crystal	Peerless o w	729
S. Craig	Empire o w	160
Total		3,056

A. V. AND B. AND O. RAILROADS.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
American Oil Works	Brough, McK. & Co	Bal. 506

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard O W	Warden F & Co.	Phila. 4,071
Buckley & F	Warden F & Co.	Phila. 2,383
Central Refining Co	Central Ref Co	Phila. 438
J. A. McKee	Warden F & Co	do. 870
Warden F & Co	S. K. Lovat	44
Total		7,736

The Connecticut Valley Tobacco Crop.

Reports from Tobacco growers up and down the Connecticut Valley indicate that the crop has cured very finely, as the weather has been just damp enough. With the exception of a few fields that were pinched by the drought, both quantity and quality are believed to be exceptionally good. The color is generally conceded to be the best for several years. No sales are yet reported, nor will buyers be in a hurry, after last year's experiences; but everything indicates that when the trade opens it will be at fairly remunerative prices. The probabilities are that good lots will bring from 15 to 20c, unless some change occurs in the general market. Above Springfield the acreage was less than last year, but below it was nearly the same. According to the past six years' experience, those who sell early will probably be the best off.—N. Y. *Bulletin.*

Chicago Lumber Market.

The cargo market was fairly active, the larger offerings attracting several local buyers, who took about 15 cargoes early, leaving 8 or 10 unsold. Prices were a shade easier for some grades. Piece stuff sold at $8a8, and the medium qualities were quoted at $8 50a12. Some of the yard dealers have completed their assortments and withdrawn from the market, and as few orders for cargoes are now received from the country there is little competition between buyers, and the lumber moves off slowly at easier prices. The present fleet is probably the last large one of the season. Lath were firm at $1.25. Shingles were quoted $2.05a2.35.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 29, 1876.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled but generally higher; No. 1 Chicago spring $1.13¾; No. 2 $1.13¾a1.14 cash; $1.14¾ December; $1.15¾a1.15⅝ January; No. 3 $1.05¾a1.05¾, rejected 91¾a94c. Corn: good demand and prices shade higher; 44c cash; 43¾ January. 43¾c December; rejected 40c. Oats quoted but unsettled; 32¾a32½c cash; 32¾c December; 33¾c January. Rye firmer; 66c. Barley scarce and firmer; 66¾a66c cash; 67c December.

PROVISIONS—Pork active, firm and higher; $15,75 cash and year; $15,92½a15,95 January. Lard: demand active and prices have advanced; $9,70a9,75 cash; $9,77½ January. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—$1,06.

On call board wheat, corn and oats closed unchanged. Pork strong and higher; $15,80 bid the year; $16,05 January. Lard 5c higher.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 29.—Flour: very moderate demand; receipts 12,000 bbls; super western and State $4,90a5,30; common to good $5,35a5,75; good to choice $5,80a6,70; white wheat extra $5,75a8,00; extra Ohio $5,40a7,00; St. Louis $5,40a8,25. Rye flour firm at $4,50a5,20. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat firm; receipts 95,000 bushels; moderate export and milling demand; good speculative inquiry; ungraded spring $1,10a 1,28; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,32; amber Indiana choice new in store $1,45. Rye quiet; western 80a84c; State 83a85c. Barley and Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn firmer; receipts 63,000 bushels; mixed no grade new 53c; western mixed ungraded 53¼a55c. Oats dull and unchanged; receipts 34,000 bush. Hay unchanged. Hops dull. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 15¾a16c; jobbing 16a 20½c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 9¾a10 5-16c; prime 10¾c. Molasses quiet. Rice firm. Petroleum quiet, but firm; crude 13 1-4c; refined 26¾c; cases 30a32c; naphtha 14c. Tallow 8¾a8¾c. Rosin steady. Turpentine steady; 38 1-8c. Eggs: western 27a27½c. Wool firm; pulled 22c; unwashed 10a28c; Texas 13a28c. Pork dull. Lard dull.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 29. — Cotton quiet, but steady; 11¾c. Flour steady and firm. Wheat firmer, but not quotably higher; red $1,15a1,25. Corn in fair demand; ear 39a40c; shelled 42a44c. Oats firmer; 30a37c. Rye quiet; 70a71c. Barley: demand light, but holders firm; $1,00a1,12. Pork steady; $16 cash; $15,75 year. Lard dull; steam $9,70a9,75; kettle $10,40a 10,62½. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 5¾a 6c; clear rib 7 8 8c; clear held at 8¼@8¾; all loose; sales long and short clear box at 8¼c, seller December 20. Bacon quiet; shoulders 7¾c; clear rib 9¾a9¾a10¼c. Green meats steady and firm; shoulders 5¼c; short rib 7¾c. Whisky: sales to-day 1,070 bbls at 106c. Whisky steady and in fair demand; $1,05. Butter quiet and unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, November 29.—Petroleum steady and unchanged. Flour: choice in fair demand; other grades dull. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania red $1,38; western red $1,28a1,30; amber $1,43a1,45. Rye quiet at 70a80c. Corn steady; old yellow 58c; white 53c. Oats quiet; western mixed new 33a40c. Pork quiet at $17,25a17,50. Lard 9¾a10¼c. Whisky weaker, $1,10. Butter steady; New York and Bradford county extra 32a33c; firsts 28a30c; western extras 25a27c; firsts 20a23c. Cheese inactive; western 10a12¾c. Eggs quiet; western fresh 29a31c.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, November 29.—Refined petroleum 59f.

LIVERPOOL, November 29.—Cotton firm; 6⅝a6¾d; sales of 15,000 bales; speculation and export 4,000; American 9,200. Breadstuffs firmer. California white wheat average 10s 9da10s 11d; do. Club 10s 10dalls 2d; red western spring No. 2 to No. 1 9s 6da10s 4d; winter 10sa10s 3d. Flour 23s 6d. Corn 26¾a27s. Oats 2s5¾d. Barley 35s. Cloverseed 50a55s. Pork 70s. Refined petroleum 19¾d; spirits 11d.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 29.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet, but firm; Pennsylvania red $1,35a1,38. Corn: western mixed easier; old 58¾a58¾c; new 57¼a 57¾c. Oats dull; western mixed 35a36c. Rye firm at 70a75c. Clover seed quiet at 14a15c. Butter firm; western 22a26c. Coffee quiet, unchanged and nominally, 10c. Petroleum strong; crude 12¾a12¾c; refined 26¾a26¼c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 29.—Cotton active, but not quotably higher. Flour firm; extra $4,25a4,50; family $5,50. Corn dull; white 44c; mixed 42c. Rye firm; 70c. Oats steady; white 36c; mixed 34c. Pork nominal. Bulk meats steady; 6¼a8¼a8¼c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard: tierces 11c; kegs 11¾c. Whisky steady and unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, November 29. — Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat steady; closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,19¾; No. 2 $1,15; No. 3 $1,08. Corn steady; No. 2 44c. Oats firm; No. 2 31¾a31¾c. Rye quiet; No. 1 65¾c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring, cash and December 75¼a75 1-2c; January 76c; No. 3 42c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 29.—Cotton easier at 11¾c; sales 1,800 bales; receipts 2,900; shipments 2,200. Flour firm at $6a6,25. Corn steady at 54a57c, in store. Oats firm at 46a50c. Pork steady at $18,50. Bulk meats firm at 6¾a8¼a8¾c. Lard dull at 11a12c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, November 29.—Wheat steady; No. 2 Milwaukee club $1,31; No. 1 white Michigan $1,43; extra white Michigan $1,49; No. 1 white Toledo $1,45. Corn quiet and unchanged.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, November 29. — Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 white Wabash $1,40; No. 3 do. $1,24½; No. 1 white Michigan $1,31½; No. 3 red $1,18. Corn quiet; high mixed 50¼c; new 49¼c; No. 2 48c; rejected 47c. Oats dull; white 38¼; rejected 36c.

Boston.

BOSTON, November 29.—Flour steady. Corn steady. Oats quiet; No. 2 white and mixed 41a46c; rejected 31a34c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, November 29.—Petroleum strong; demand good; s. w. 110 test 24¼c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, November 29.—Beeves: receipts yesterday and to-day 2,890 head; good cattle ruled firm at Monday's prices; inferior and common grades were weaker, and about ¼c per lb. lower; very poor trash sold at 7a7¼c per lb.; common to good steers at 7¼a10c; prime do. at 10¼a10½c, with a few taps at 10¾c, quality mainly common, with a number of inferior cattle from Baltimore. Sheep: receipts 3,040 head, making 5,000 for two days; market a shade firmer, with an upward tendency; common to prime sheep ranged from 4¼ to 6¼c per lb.; common to extra lambs from 5¼ to 6¾c per lb., with a few fancy State lambs sold at 6¾c per lb. Swine: receipts 5,280 head, making 7,420 for two days; market quiet for live hogs, with 6 car loads sold at $5,85a5,90 per 100 lbs.

CHICAGO, November 29.—Cattle: receipts 3,000 head; official yesterday 6,600; shipments 900; market fairly active and prices steady; shipping $4,90; stock steers $2,87½ a4,40; fed Texans to extra $4,05a4,25. Hogs: receipts 27,000 head; shipments 2,300; market opened quiet; closed active, firm and higher; light packing to extra prime heavy $5,50 a5,85; bulk of sales at $5,60a5,75. Sheep: receipts 600 head; yesterday 2,000; market quiet and steady.

BUFFALO, November 29.—Cattle: receipts 985; quiet; sales 25 car loads at unchanged prices. Sheep and lambs: receipts 2,600; limited demand; western sheep, common to fair $3,65a4,15; good to best $4,40a4,55; Canada lambs $5,75a6; Canada sheep, good to extra $5a5,40. Hogs: receipts 4,600; active; Yorkers, good to best selected, $5,50a5,60; light to medium $5 10a5,40; heavy, good to best, $5,75a6; common lots of heavy at $5a5,30.

CINCINNATI, November 29.—Hogs steady; common $5a5,40; fair to good light $5,40a5,60; pack

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are northeast winds, backing to northwest, colder, cloudy and rainy, followed by clear weather, with rising barometer.

The Gazette To-morrow.

It has been our custom to omit the publication of the GAZETTE on the day succeeding Thanksgiving, but owing to the large demand for it, just at the present, and the importance of the news, we have concluded to issue our regular edition to-morrow. The GAZETTE never had a larger demand or received more gratifying expressions of public confidence, than at the present. Many of our readers have expressed the desire to have it published the day after Thanksgiving, and in response to the request made and the generous appreciation shown, we meet the demand made upon us. Our readers may, therefore, expect their GAZETTE as usual to-morrow.

To Subscribers.

Whereas there seems to be a misapprehension with some of the subscribers to the GAZETTE in the Fifth and Sixth wards, Allegheny, this is to give notice that Mr. P. Linehan is our regular carrier for that part of these wards bounded on the west by Fulton street.

Concert To-Night.

This evening the North Carolinians will give one of their unique concerts in the North avenue M. E. church, Allegheny. The programme will embrace humorous, pathetic and sacred selections—comprising the rich, touching, and thoroughly characteristic songs, peculiar to slave life in the South. This troupe is pronounced superior to the Tennesseeans. The programme is much more varied, and the concert to-night will be a gem in its way. All who wish to wind up Thanksgiving Day in the most delightful manner should attend this entertainment.

The Humane Society.

At the meeting of the Humane Society yesterday afternoon Superintendent Street reported that he had attended last week to twelve cases of cruelty to animals and three of cruelty to children. The Society is doing a good work in this community, and the philanthropist ought to do what they can to make a success of the concert that is to be given for its benefit on Thursday evening of next week at the Academy of Music by the well known Allegheny Quartette, assisted by Miss Colville, one of our most accomplished and artistic amateur singers.

A Conscience Struck Thief.

It is not often that a thief after having once obtained possession of valuable personal property is so troubled by a guilty conscience that he returns the articles without the promise or hope of reward. But an Allegheny thief, to prove that the world is not altogether bad, even in these hard times, has done so. Some of the jewelry stolen from Mr. McKnight's residence, on Arch street, on Sunday evening, was returned yesterday. The thief brought it back and laid it on the door step, where it was afterward found.

Arrested at Last.

On the night before election John Nee, a resident of the Point, with a friend of his, both being Democrats, met Henry Schmitt and Fred. Harlocker, two German Republicans, and Nee struck Harlocker with a handy-billy, wounding him badly. The Germans did not know their assailants, and were unable until yesterday to discover who they were. As soon as they did find out who they were, Schmitt made an information before the Mayor against Nee for felonious assault and battery. He was arrested, and last evening was bound over by Rev. Dr. R. W. Pearson and others. In the evening there will be a regular service and Rev. Mr. Graves will deliver his celebrated discourse on "The Unpardonable Sin."

THE Rev. Mr. Dermitt, who has been in the habit of giving the prisoners a dinner on Thanksgiving Day for some years past, was made glad yesterday by Rev. Mr. Frazer, pastor of the Diamond street United Presbyterian church, who sent in a proposal to furnish the dinner on Christmas day. So the prisoners will have a service of Thanksgiving to-day and the dinner afterwards.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

There will be performances at this the, ater both in the afternoon and evening, when "Across the Continent" will be performed with Oliver Doud Byron in the character of *Joe Ferris*. The play is sensational, but very entertaining, nevertheless. To-morrow evening Byron's new play, "Plenty of Money," will be produced.

Library Hall.

At the matinee to-day [illegible] impersonation of *Grace Shirley* in "Parted," also this evening. It is a very charming play, and Mrs. Chanfrau is a most delightful actress. To-morrow night "Christie Johnstone" will be played, and "Was She Right" at the Saturday matinee. The company supporting Mrs. Chanfrau is very capable, and nearly all the roles are well sustained.

ALLEGHENY COMMON COUNCIL.

Special Meeting to Take Action in Regard to the Smallpox—The Recommendation of the Board of Health Adopted—Resignation of Mr. Beadell—Other Matters.

A special meeting of Allegheny Common Council was held last evening at the request of the Health Committee, to take action upon a resolution authorizing them to appoint an assistant physician and also an assistant health officer.

At 8 o'clock Clerk Dilworth proceeded to call the roll when the following members answered to their names: Messrs. Alston, Biber, Cooke, Hunter, Klicker, Landis, Mueller, Moul, McGuire, Neeley, Sholes, Stedeford, Stone, Schauer, Snaman, Wilson, Walker, and President Golden.

Chairman Cooke then stated the object for which the meeting had been called.

On motion of Mr. SHOLES the rules were suspended to take up other business.

Mr. MCGUIRE presented the report of the Health Committee, reporting that the small-pox is prevailing to a considerable extent in the city. During the past month 128 cases, and during the past 10 days 70 cases of small-pox have been reported. And the appropriation of the committee is about exhausted, they asked that a further appropriation of $2,500 be made to the committee to meet the expenses incurred in the endeavor to prevent a further spread of the small-pox. Report received.

The following printed resolutions accompanied the report:

Resolution transfering $2,500 from the Contingent Fund to the appropriation of the Board of Health. Adopted.

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Mr. SHOLES raised the point that as Mr. Beadell is a county officer he is therefore no longer eligible to a seat in the Council, therefore the resignation ought to be accepted.

The question being called on Mr. McGuire's motion it was carried.

Mr. STONE presented a remonstrance from the citizens of the Sixth and Ninth wards against leasing the Marine Hospital for a small-pox hospital. Referred to the Board of Health.

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Ordinance for grading Grant street. Passed.

Ordinance providing for increasing the water supply by laying a large water main on North avenue. Lost on second reading.

Mr. SHOLES called up the resolution authorizing the Committee on Fire Engines to purchase a fire alarm bell to be placed on the Good Will engine house. Laid over until the next meeting.

Adjourned.

LADIES' AND GENT'S FURS.

Great Bargains in Seal Skin Sacques, Muffs and Boas—Rink Sable and all Grades of Furs—Full Assortment of Misses' and Children's Furs—Also Gents' Gloves and Caps.

We have the largest stock in the city, all of which we will sell at greatly reduced prices. All the latest styles in Hats received daily.

Agents for Knox and Youman's Silk and Stiff Hats.

McCORD & CO.,
131 Wood Street.

THANKSGIVING DAY!

Elegant Holiday Presents!!

Ladies' solid gold unredeemed watches at $15, $16, $17 and $18. Warranted solid gold and good time pieces or no sale. E. DeRoy's Only Loan Office, 153 Smithfield street. 153. GAZETTE building. 153. No branch ores. 153.

Teeth, when white.
Are a sight—use SOZODONT.
Breath, when sweet,
Is a treat—use SOZODONT.
A mouth, when pure,
Should be kissed, sure—use SOZODONT.

Caramels and Candies

at S. R. Leiter's, 173 Federal street, Allegheny.

Positively no Pain in Extracting

Teeth at Dr. Spencer's, 254 Penn avenue. Artificial Human Eyes adjusted.

J. G. Templeton, Dentist, 209 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CENTENARY THANKSGIVING.

What Will be Done in the City To-day on the One Hundredth Thanksgiving Day—Public Observances—Religious Services.

To-day, as Thanksgiving Day, is of unusual importance. We have not only to thank the Giver of all Good for abundant harvests, domestic tranquility, and a satisfactory degree of personal prosperity, but we are also called upon to remember and be grateful for having reached the one hundredth year of our existence as a nation.

The public recognition of the day in this city will not be extensive. This morning the Duquesne Grays will parade through the principal streets, headed by the regimental band and drum corps. The regiment will leave the armory at 9 A. M., sharp, in order to be through before services in the churches commence.

This afternoon the regular annual review and parade of the Fire Department will be made. Every engine, hose carriage, hook and ladder truck, fuel wagon and ambulance, will be out. Each engine will have five men upon it, and each hose carriage three men. The turnout will be formed on Wood street, right resting on Sixth avenue, the companies being in regular order. The line is expected to be completed at two o'clock sharp. After the review and inspection by the Fire Commission, the route will be along Sixth avenue to Smithfield street, thence to Fifth avenue, thence to Wood street, along Wood to Water street, up Water to Smithfield, and along Smithfield street to City Hall, where the companies will be dismissed. The City Councils have been invited to witness the display, and will congregate at City Hall.

Matinees will be given at all places of amusement in the city.

Quite a number of balls and other entertainments will take place. A grand shooting match will take place at Castle Shannon, in which 500 turkeys will be given as prizes. Among the balls that will come off this evening, one of the best is that of Division No. 20, Ancient Order of Hibernians, at Lafayette Hall.

All the city and county offices will be closed during the entire day. The post office will be open only from 9 till 10 o'clock this morning, and carriers will make but one trip.

Church Services To-day.

PROF. THOMAS C. STRONG, D. D., will conduct the services in the Third Presbyterian church to-day.

A SUPPER will be given for the benefit of the Mission Sunday school this evening at Thirty-third street M. E. chapel.

REV. DR. SCOVEL will preach in the First Presbyterian church, on Wood street, this morning at 10½ o'clock, on "The Average Man."

REV. W. PITT TURNER, A. M., pastor of the Mission Sunday school, will preach a Thanksgiving sermon this morning at 10½ o'clock.

THE REV. George K. Ormond will preach in the Eleventh U. P. church, Thirty-sixth ward, this morning on "The Government; its Past Success, its Present Stability, and its Future Glory."

THE congregation of the Central Presbyterian church will unite with the First Methodist church, Fifth avenue, in Thanksgiving service in the latter church. Sermon by Rev. F. L. Segour.

THE congregations of the Presbyterian churches at Shady Side and Bellefield will unite in worship to-day. There will be preaching at the Bellefield church at 10:30 A. M. by the pastor, Rev. W. J. Holland.

THE Methodist Episcopal congregations of Allegheny will unite to-day in a union Thanksgiving service in the Arch street church. The sermon will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Vernon, of the North avenue church.

THE Fourth Presbyterian and the Fourth U. P. congregations will hold a united Thanksgiving service in the Fourth Presbyterian church, corner of Penn avenue and Twenty-fourth streets. Preaching at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. John Galley.

THIS morning a Thanksgiving service will be conducted at the Fourth avenue Baptist church by the Evangelists, Rev. A. P. Graves and Prof. Percy Leland, assisted by Rev. Dr. R. W. Pearson and others. In the evening there will be a regular service and Rev. Mr. Graves will deliver his celebrated discourse on "The Unpardonable Sin."

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Adjourned.

REGISTER'S BUSINESS.

Letters of Administration Granted and Wills Admitted to Probate During the Month of November.

The Register reports the following business for the month of November:

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Decedent.	*Administrator.*	*Bond.*
Rachel Brown	Jas. S. Brown	$ 100
Elizabeth B. Orth	Peter Orth	900
Thomas Scott	John F. Scott	30,000
Robert Campbell	Harriet Campbell	10,000
M. W. Jacobus	Sarah Jacobus	100,000
	Samuel Jacobus	
J. Hadenshield	L. B. Hadenshield	20,000
Jacob Weymer	E. G. Krehan	500
John Waddle	Chas. Gibson	2,000
John Rinaman	Wm. Rinaman	800
Charles Range	Caroline Range	100
William Neeper	Wm. H. Neeper	200
Alex. Wright	Wm. Wright	589 64
	Isaac Wright	1,600
Ellie E. Davis	Char. F. Sheriff	24
Hann'h Dougherty	Dr. J. D. Davis	200
Cath. Karchtr	John Schmidt	200
Thos. Molamphy	J. M. Molamphy	100
E. W. Hasting	C. W. Hasting	3,000
John Reithal	Elizabeth Reithal	2,000
Bridget Keny	Patrick Moran	1,200
Mary McGuffey	W. H. Denniston	5,000
Samuel Senn	Fred. Senn	100
Thos. B. Dickson	A. E. Dickson	10,000
Mary Herlehy	James Herlehy	1,000
George Vegel	Catherine Vogel	2,500
Agnes Snyder	Geo. Snyder	3,000
Emma J. McClure	W. W. McClure	600
J. R. Moreland	M. McClelland	1,200
Marg't A. McCann	Michael McCann	1,200
Sallie M. Neely	Albert Torrence	600
John P. Rader	Henry Billeter	60
Wm. Carlin	Ellen Carlin	600
Thos. Shaffer	Wm. H. Neeper	1,600
Frand A. Hug	J. M. Plumer	2,500
Phil. Windish	Peter Windish	200
Wm. Wilson	Samuel Wilson	500
Jacob Collard	Simon Marks	5,000

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedent.	*Executor.*
Margaret Jordan	Wm. Jordan.
Maria F. Gimber	Maria Hinberger.
Nathaniel Miller	Robert Miller.
James Caldwell	——
James M. Kier	Margaret A. Kier.
	R. D. Humes.
Rev. W. W. Jacobus	——
Mary Cridge	Joseph Cridge.
Philip Holderman	Anna Holderman.
Robert Forrester	Archibald Alston.
	Samuel Dyer.
Hester McKown	Anna V. Zimmerman.
H. H. Succop	B. H. Succop.
Michael Kehrer	Sopha Kehrer.
	Chas. Mellig.
Sarah Bowar	Wm. Bowar.
Michael Porter	James M. Porter.
	Jos. M. Butler.
Henry Weckesser	Gus. Weckesser.
	Henry Becker.

"Fight till the last armed foe expires," was the war-cry of Mayor Wallace, the Salutic chief. That's the slogan of to day for R. T. Barrett's Rest is routing the fiend of dirt, and proving to the world that Dobbins' Electric Soap Advertists are more than usually sanguine since an absolutely perfect soap is in the market.

Do Not Delay

the purchase of your fancy work for the Holidays. Zephyr work especially should be commenced now. Slipper Patterns, Chair Stripes, Canvas and Wool in great variety, at F. H. Eaton & Co.'s, 25 Fifth avenue, near Market street.

EVERYBODY SAYS SO!!!

They Have to Acknowledge It!!

That E. DeRoy can sell Ladies' solid gold unredeemed watches at $15, $16, $17 and $18, worth from $35 to $55, and warrant them as such or money refunded. Don't be misled. Beware. Keep the number in your memory, and call immediately. E. DeRoy's only Loan office, 153 Smithfield street, 153. GAZETTE building, 153. No branch stores. 153.

Positively no Pain in Extracting

Teeth at Dr. Spencer's, 254 Penn avenue. Artificial Human Eyes adjusted.

Notice.

On account of the late bad weather preventing many from having their photographs taken, Mr. Dabbs, anticipating good weather now, has increased his force of skilled workmen so as to be fully prepared for all who favor him.

Don't Forget

the No.—173 Federal street, Allegheny, where you can get your Oysters done up in the best of style at short notice.

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Teeth at Dr. Spencer's, 254 Penn avenue. Artificial Human Eyes adjusted.

J. G. Templeton, Dentist, 209 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE EVANGELISTS' WORK.

Graves and Leland—Character of the Meetings—Closing Work.

The religious community has been greatly stirred by the revival meetings at Dr. Pearson's Fourth avenue Baptist church, conducted by Rev. A. P. Graves and Prof. H. C. Leland. The style of work has been characterized as that of Moody and Sankey, but any close observer would soon perceive elements of difference and contrast. Mr. Graves, after a successful pastorate of several years, gave himself up to evangelistic labor, and has now been ten years in the field, and has labored in upwards of thirty States of the Union. Mr. Moody has taken a place unique among laymen, and not less so has Mr. Graves among ministers.

Elder Knapp has gone to his reward in glory; Prof. Finney is no more, and his autobiography is properly receiving the profound study of preachers and others; Mr. Earle, after a glorious work, feels entitled to comparative leisure, especially as he is bringing out a new volume of sermon sketches; and Mr. Graves has a well-earned title to the foremost place among ordained evangelists. He is eminently scriptural. At least a third of each preaching service is occupied with a running comment upon some important passage of God's word, and the sermon proper is freely sprinkled with apt citations of the same book, and most of the illustrations sparkle by reason of obvious connection with the grand old story. In delivery he is absolutely extemporaneous, speaking without note or desk between himself and audience. He deals out solid chunks of Bible truth, and with an apparent conviction that the truth can make its own way, leaves the hearers largely to sort it for themselves. He is a perfect master of one of the arts of oratory—when he has said his say he stops.

During the year past Mr. Graves has associated with him Prof. H. C. Leland, a rising star, of Chicago. Mr. Leland has great aptness as an organizer of sacred song singing. He renders some solos with fine effect, but his excellence, unlike Mr. Sankey's, is in leading organized mass praise, and therein is a great success. Two such men make a strong force, but with wives as eminently adapted to work among women and children, we know not of any combination their equal in varied and marked qualifications for usefulness. They live a life of faith and consecration. They ask not, indeed, peremptorily decline any stipulated sum or guaranteed amount for their services, but go where the Lord seems to direct, and receive, at the close of their labors, whatever free-will offerings large or small, in a perfectly unconstrained and spontaneous way.

The work in Pittsburgh may be taken as a fair specimen of work, as to ways and means. As to means, there are four agencies: First, an early morning prayer and conference meeting. Second, an afternoon Bible reading. Third, an evening preaching service. Fourth, religious enquiry meetings. These general measures are modified by specific class efforts, as meetings exclusively for young ladies, for children, and for men only. Responsible committees are appointed in each place who take up the collections that are required not only to defray all incidental expenses, such as advertising, &c. The closing service is the only one at which anything is allowed to be lifted for the evangelist's own use, and whatever they receive is matter about which they say nothing to anybody but God and themselves. These brethren do not seek to disparage, much less usurp the pastoral office, but to magnify it and make it honorable by assisting during a season of concerted effort in harvesting the fruitage of months and years of continuous work. As in nature, there is sowing time, there is tare and tares to reap, and in the reaping time especially there is wonderful help in the sympathy of members. It were simply impossible to measure the effect of the meetings now lasting near three weeks, by statistical results. The best half remains to be gathered. The sickle has been used and the sun shines, but some days will necessarily pass before all is put into the garner. Many churches have been revived in the proper sense of the word, restored to joy in service, and peace in believing, and many are receiving daily accessions as a result. At least two hundred persons have shown some evidence of conversion. The Fourth Avenue church has naturally received the most marked influence, although the union mass meetings have been held on the South Side, in the East End, at Lawrenceville, on Mt. Washington, among the colored people, and elsewhere. The numbers in attendance at the various places have been something remarkable. On Sundays no house of worship in the city could accommodate them. At the Bible reading yesterday at 3 o'clock, on "The Blood," some 400 were present. The most remarkable reading will be repeated, by request of several ministers, at Sandusky street church, Allegheny City, on Monday afternoon next at three o'clock. On morning prayer meeting and preaching service in Pittsburgh, but has steadily grown in interest, and in the numbers present.

To-day, Thanksgiving day, there will be services at Dr. Pearson's church morning and evening. Friday morning at 9 will be the last morning service. Saturday at 10 A. M. the last children's meeting, and

PITTSBURGH FINANCES.

Report of City Controller Snodgrass for November.

City Controller Snodgrass furnishes the following report of the finances for November:

RECEIPTS.

Diamond Markets	$ 3,252 89
Fifth Ward Market	34 60
Penn Avenue Markets	146 15
South Side Market	1,131 00
Street Engineering	6 00
City Weigh Scales	256 03
Monongahela Wharf	700 00
Liberty Wharf	228 75
Building Inspection	80 00
Weighing Coal—Private Scales	60 97
Outstanding Taxes	46,113 23
Aldermen's Fines	7 00
Water Works	30 00
Mayor's Office, Hon. W. C. McCarthy	1,280 55
Street and Sewer Improvement Fund, under 50 per cent. Ord	7,555 89
Passenger Railways	5 00
Total	$60,888 36

EXPENDITURES.

Interest	5,632 68
Printing	4,435 44
Fire Department	59 240
Police	16,038 67
Water Works	7,851 14
Streets	8,892 83
Diamond Markets	2,746 00
Allegheny Wharf	93 26
Weigh Scales	5 00
Contingent Fund	357 05
City Property	750 19
Finance Fund	589 64
City Hall Furnishing, Cleaning and Repairs	620 60
Roads	867 99
Surveys	731 00
Water Extension, Loan Interest	13,029 85
Wharf	80 73
Equalization	1,207 58
Streets and Sewers, under 50 per Cent. Ord	7,050 01
Borough Bonds Retired: Birmingham	117 51
Borough Bonds Retired: Temperanceville	16 32
Repaving Fund	9,115 59
Total	$92,004 66
Balance in Treasury, Oct. 31, '76	211,083 45
Receipts for Nov	60,888 36
Total	271,871 81
Disbursements in Nov	92,004 66
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 4, '76	179,967 15
Deposited in City Depositories	179,967 15

MRS. JANE SWEENY.

Sees Perfectly Again After Six Years Cataract Blindness.

On November 1st Dr. Sadler, the Ocnlist, No. 256 Penn avenue, extracted a hard cataract from the right eye of the above named lady, who resides at the corner of Thirtieth and Sarah streets, South Side. For six long years she had been too blind to see objects, and one year before, very imperfectly. Yesterday the Doctor fitted her with glasses with which she can see to read the finest print one foot distant, which result is considered the height of perfection in cataract operations. Mrs. S. suffered no pain after the operation. Her sister, Mrs. W. C. Dilks, of Sewickley, attended her while at the Doctor's Infirmary.

The Consequence

of the active trade during the Holidays is a scarcity of Initial Handkerchiefs. We have this day received three elegant patterns in Linen Embroidered, all Initials. We also offer a fine Embroidered Initial in Madrased Cloth at 25 cents. Make your selections now from our full and fresh stock. F. H. EATON & Co., 25 Fifth avenue.

DON'T YOU BELIEVE IT!

And, if so, Why Not?

E. DeRoy can sell ladies' gold unredeemed watches at $15, $16, $17 and $18, worth from $35 to $55. If you don't wish to buy call and see them, anyhow. Chains and other jewelry sold in proportion at E. DeRoy's only Loan Office, 153 Smithfield street. 153—GAZETTE Building—153. No branch stores. 153.

Unredeemed Overcoats!!!

Large lot just opened. Must be sold to pay advances. E. DeRoy's Only Loan Office, 155 Smithfield street. 155.

LAKE GEORGE DIAMONDS!!!

Real Diamonds Surpassed!!

Ladies should see those elegant Eardrops. Nothing finer. Cannot be distinguished from the genuine. At E. DeRoy's only Loan Office, 153 Smithfield street. 153.

Straws, Splints, Scrap Books and Pictures, Lighters, Fancy Papers, &c., for Xmas Decorations, best and largest assortment at

GEORGE W. BACKOFEN'S,
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SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK.

Lecture by Dr. Vincent at Smithfield Street M. E. Church—Teaching in the Sunday School.

Dr. Vincent, the great Sunday school worker, delivered an interesting lecture in the Smithfield street M. E. church last evening, on the subject of "Teaching in the Sunday School." Dr. Vincent is without question the most active and most successful Sunday school worker in the country. He is decidedly practical in all his views.

Introductory to his subject he gave his idea of a model school, which he said should have as much of home in it as it was possible to get there. The school room should be made as attractive as possible, so that the scholars would be attracted, and would feel at home when there. He had great faith in the efficacy of the beautiful. The school should be the ideal Christian home transferred to the school room. He would bring the home into the school and then transfer the school back to the home, yet if he thought that the Sunday school interfered with home teaching or the home circle in any way, he would abandon the work and never go into another school. He thought the school should be under church controll. Union schools might succeed for a time but they always succeeded better when under denominational controll. It was a good thing to have the church responsible for the school. He advocated the ecclesiastical element in the school, and would have every child in the church, at the difference between the school and the church, and thought that all children should attend church, not that they would understand what the preacher said, for frequently a great many adults in the congregation could not do that, but that they might contract a habit of going to church.

On the subject of teaching, he said that good ventilation and comfortable rooms were indispensable. No teacher, no matter how proficient, effective or earnest he may be in work could teach a class anything in poorly ventilated basements with low ceilings and high straight backed seats. Basements were just as good as any other rooms if they were right in all of basements, but they should have high ceilings, be well lighted and well ventilated, and the seats should be so arranged that the smaller children as well as the larger ones could reach the floor with their feet, as you could not get a child's attention and retain it long enough to teach it anything unless it had a "footing." Teachers should not be interrupted when engaged in their work. There should be no taking up of collections or distributing of books by the Librarian during the half hour allotted to instruction of classes. The Superintendent and ministers should not annoy the school by walking around the room talking to the different teachers. The teacher to do his work properly should be left alone. To come more directly to the subject of Teaching he said he had divided it into eight divisions, which he stated, elaborating and amplifying each in its order. They are as follows:

1st. In order to successful teaching it was necessary to establish attention and a connection between the teacher and scholar. The teacher, he said, must not only be able to gain the attention of his scholars, but must be able to hold it, not by purchase or fear, but by creating an interest in the class in the work in which he was engaged. In other words, he must make the class like the work and engage in it willingly and earnestly.

2d. The teacher must have a correct aim—must teach for a purpose, and that purpose must be the preparation of souls for eternity. The teacher who went at his work aimless would never succeed.

3d. The teacher must learn to think, as thought was a condition to teaching—an indispensable condition. The teacher must contract a habit of thinking, as teaching requires thought and implies thinking. Teaching, he said, was not merely conveying a fact known to yourself to another person. It implied more than that. In conveying the fact you must also inculcate principle from which the scholar can obtain other facts than the one presented. In other words, you must teach the scholar the habit of thinking.

4th. The teacher must have knowledge than he intends to convey to his class.

5th. He must select a little from his greater store of knowledge and impart it to his class.

6th. He must adapt what he teaches to the person to be taught. That is the teacher must know his scholars, and the more he knows of them the more successful he will be in instructing them.

7th. Another strong element in the work of bringing the influence of soul upon soul.

8th. It is indispensable that the teacher should have the influence of the Holy Spirit.

These points were all fully elaborated, explained and enlarged upon in a most practical way, occupying over an hour in the delivery of his lecture, yet we doubt if any one in the audience thought he had occupied half that time, so deeply interesting and highly entertaining is his matter.

At the close of the lecture Rev. Felton occupied about five minutes in speaking of Sunday School work; but to undertake to discuss that subject, and interest an audience after Dr. Vincent had gone over it, was no easy task.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Penciflings of Passing Events.

····A man giving his name as Tilden Hendricks was committed to jail yesterday for ten days on a charge of drunkenness.

····A number of boys issued the other evening in a state of beastly intoxication while on a visit to the Seventh ward.

····We trust that no one will slaughter us if we mildly insinuate that there will be a general and terrific onslaught on Turkey today.

····The residence of Mr. Santel, a frame building on Lincoln avenue, South Side, should have as much of home in it as it was unoccupied.

····Francis Murphy will lecture on temperance this evening at the Third Presbyterian Church on Sixth avenue, at 7:30 P. M. Seats free to all.

····A brakeman on the P., Ft. W. & C. Railway had one of his hands crushed, while coupling two cars, in Allegheny, about two o'clock yesterday morning.

····Dr. McKelvy assisted Dr. Snively in vaccinating applicants at the office of the Board of Health yesterday forenoon. Fifty persons were inoculated before noon.

····The Coroner held inquests on fourteen bodies since the first of November, of which number four were homicides and three suicides, three killed on railroads and four from other causes.

····The Pennsylvania railroad has issued general orders that no whistling will be allowed west of Wilkinsburg or within city limits except to prevent accident, and as provided for by the rules.

····Tom Sullivan, a Pittsburgh pugilist, had his jaw mashed by a blow from the shoulder by Billy Low, on Monday evening. Sullivan was bragging about his strength and prowess, was the cause of the smash.

····The *Chronicle* of yesterday heads an item "A Big Thing in Oil." It then proceeds to say that a pipe line is to be built from Pittsburgh to the oil centers that will have a transporting capacity of one hundred barrels of crude oil per month.

····A meeting in the interests of the narrow-guage railroad to Emsworth, was held in the Bellevue school house, Tuesday evening. Subscriptions to the amount of $9,000 were taken, and the prospects are that the road will be built by spring.

····The chill winds will only sough and sigh about the home where plenty is, and will find their way through the cracks and crevices of the hovels where want sit shivering over a cheerless hearth. What are you going to do this winter for the needy?

····Street Commissioner Nesmith complains that the butchers on Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny, persist in throwing the offal of their slaughter houses into the sewer. He intends prosecuting the parties that do it if they still continue the practice.

····This is the welcome given to our coal men by the poet of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*:

The river's up and booming,
The coal fleet's coming down,
And all the jolly "coal kings"
Are hiring into town.

····Yesterday morning a revolving wheel bearing four knives, which was part of a tobacco cutting machine in Landis & Co.'s tobacco factory on Madison avenue, Allegheny, exploded, and the knives were thrown some distance into the yard. Fortunately no one was hurt.

····At McPhillamy's saloon, on East street, Allegheny, on Tuesday night, Wm. Boland struck Charles Ryan on the arm with a razor, inflicting a very ugly wound. The assailant was arrested and in default of $1,000 bail committed for trial on a charge of felonious assault and battery.

····The proposition of the Allegheny Trust Company to the Board of School Controllers is that the indebtedness of the former shall be paid, without interest, in three, six and eight months from date. It is likely that it will be accepted, as it is a practical step toward a long desired settlement of this matter.

····Mr. John Stoft, a coal merchant, residing on Eleventh street, South Side, who was a member of Select Council from the Twenty-ninth ward, left his home on the 23d inst., and his friends have had no word of him since. There is no cause known why he should leave home so mysteriously, and foul play is suspected.

····The Board of Viewers and City Attorney Bigelow visited Forbes street, yesterday, to examine the claims for damages caused by the fill in Forbes street, where it meets the Brady street. The damages claimed are very heavy, in consequence of the approach to Butler street being cut off.

····At a meeting on Monday evening of the congregation of the Sixth Presbyterian church, the following resolutions were adopted requesting Presbytery to dissolve the pastoral relations between the church and Rev. S. J. Wilson, and expressing deep regret that Dr. Wilson's additional duties at the Seminary had rendered the step necessary.

····A boy, whose name was not given, while gathering coal in the vicinity of Thirty-third street, Tuesday, was pursued by a man, and, while running to escape, fell over an embankment and alighted on a pile of stones. He was found to be unconscious by the fall, but it was subsequently ascertained that he was still living though in a critical condition.

····Rumor has it that the small-pox is prevailing in Allegheny, and that the best way to spread the disease should be looked after. Last evening Mr. McGuire stated at the meeting of Common Council that an undertaker in that city allowed his carriages to be used for burying children who died of the small-pox, and afterwards hired the same carriages to other persons to ride in.

····Henry Harley has been arrested again, and this time on an information charging him with having, on the 23d, to the ganger of S. G. Morrow to induce him to return the contents of Mr. Morrow's tanks at about 100,000 barrels more than they actually contained. Wm. Warmcastle is implicated in the affair. Both the accused gave bail for their appearance at Kittanning.

····At this end of the proposed pipe line from the oil regions to Pittsburgh is to be built a refinery, which shall send all its product to Europe independent of the old routes; that is, from here to New Orleans, or to Richmond via the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad. The right of way has been procured. The line will be fifty miles long. The project, including the refinery, implies a cost of about $500,000.

····The pastor of the Lawrenceville Presbyterian church, Rev. Richard Lea, who has presided over that congregation for forty years, has removed to New Alexandria, Westmoreland county. Rev. J. R. MacConnell, of Allegheny, Rev. D. Lea's son-in-law, has been chosen by the congregation of the church to be Mr. Lea's co-pastor. The congregation have given Mr. Lea $1,000 per year for life, and he intends to assist Mr. MacConnell as much as his declining health will permit.

····Mr. W. W. Hall, of the United States Secret Service, has been engaged for some time past in collecting and sorting over a large heap of "queer" that has collected in the United States Commissioner's office for some years past. There are also copper plates, dies, stamps, &c., besides "scrip," "postage currency," and all sorts and conditions of counterfeit bills of all denominations. It is an interesting collection and will go to Washington, where it will be destroyed. There is over $20,000 of the stuff.

····Thomas Swogger, engineer at the Eagle Mill, Temperanceville, was severely injured Tuesday evening through the carelessness of some of the employes. Some one had placed a crank on a large grindstone which is usually run by steam, and carelessly left it there, and when the steam power was attached and the stone set in motion it run at so great a velocity that the crank could not be seen, and Mr. S., approa